THE Boston- AND COUNTRY Gazette, JOURNAL.

No. 727

Containing the freshest Advices, Foreign and Domestic.

MONDAY, MARCH 6, 1769.

The following Articles were compos'd for our last, but omitted for want of Room, viz.

LONDON, November 22.

WE hear that the Right Honourable the Earl of Egmont has been sent for to St. James's, and that he was afterwards desired to attend the Cabinet Council.

We hear that Mr. Wilkes, in his petition to a certain Assembly, sets forth, that he was apprehended when a Member of the House of Commons, by virtue of a general warrant from the Secretaries of State, committed prisoner to the Tower, his house plundered, his bureaus broke open, and his papers carried away; which papers were afterwards produced as evidence against him on his trials; that counter notices were sent to several of the Jury, the day before the trials; that nevertheless the trials came on the day fixed; that the records were materially altered at Lord Mansfield's house, against the consent of his Solicitor, and that evidence against him at the trials were suborned and bribed with the public money.—And we hear (which we are certain will give pleasure to most of our readers) that such steps are taken as indicate that Mr. Wilkes will have right done him on the said petition.

We hear for certain, that a select number of the independent electors of the city and liberty of Westminster, will soon be deputed to wait on their two worthy representatives, with instructions for their conduct and behaviour at this most interesting and critical juncture.

The first man in the law has lately declared that a certain blasphemous pamphlet, as it was not intended to be published, was therefore *not punishable*.

A certain person having lately lost in one evening, at Bath, all which the comedy of the Devil on Two Sticks had produced, gave occasion to a very pious old Lady there to say, "What had been got over the Devil's back, had been lost under his belly."

The Dutch are so extremely careful to preserve their trade in nutmegs, that if any person should be detected in carrying a green nutmeg (for planting) from any of their settlements, he would be instantly scalded to death in a copper of boiling water.

It is said with some degree of certainty, that Mr. Wilkes and the Gentleman he has charged as being culpable in procuring information against him, will both be heard, face to face, in a few days; the one to support his allegations, and the other to defend himself.

Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman at Boston to his Friend in London.

"I am much obliged to you for being so very explicit on our public affairs, and in particular with regard to our last Petition from the General Assembly to the King, which by many people was thought to be some way secreted from the royal ear: But it gives great pleasure to hear, that the Petition was presented to Lord Hillsborough, that his Lordship assures our Agent, he has shewn it to his Majesty, and that his Lordship expresses the highest concern for the welfare of the Colonies."—*American Gazette.*

Nov. 24. At a late assembly of the Corsicans, there appeared in the hall a kind of throne, which seemed not to please one of the Chiefs; and on his asking for whom that throne was destined, Paoli answered, *that it was intended to place thereon the statute of* LIBERTY.

Yesterday Mr. Steare, publisher of the North Briton Extraordinary, No. 4, was called to the bar of the Court of King's Bench, in order to receive sentence; when, after a very learned speech from the Bench, on the nature and tendency of the said number, he was sentenced to suffer three Months imprisonment.

By some late conversation it is very evident this country will remain in peace with all Europe; and that measures of Administration will tend to bring about harmony with our Colonies, upon the principles of a well regulated commerce, on which alone (joined with union and harmony at home) all our happiness depends.

By private letters from Spain, we hear, the Spaniards are very busy in the Dock-yards of that kingdom, particularly at Ferrol, where they are at work in repairing and fitting out for the sea, eight sail of the line, four frigates, and two bombs, besides several transports, to be ready early in the Spring; but for what service, or where destined, remains a profound secret.

By accounts received from Dunkirk, and several other ports along the French coast, we are credibly informed, that recruits are raising with the utmost diligence, to compleat both their horse and foot forces, and also their artillery, &c.

By private letters from America we are informed, that the merchants and principal inhabitants have at last come to a resolution of presenting an humble remonstrance to his Majesty, both with respect to their grievances and their consequential conduct. And it is likewise reported, that a man of the first distinction and reputation at the English Court, has already engaged his honour to obtain their general representative, or commissioner, a gracious reception.

We are assured, that a thorough reconciliation has taken place between the Right Hon. the Earls of Temple and Chatham, and yesterday the former dined with the latter at his seat at Hayes, near Bromley in Kent.

The House sat very late on Wednesday. It is said, that Mr. Burk's speech was so spirited and judicious, that it met with the general applause of the whole Assembly.

We are informed that the affairs of Corsica will not be taken into deliberation by a certain Assembly. More is the pity! that a brave people should not meet with countenance.

It has been talked of, that a bill of pains and penalties is preparing, and will be proposed, together with another to disqualify a certain patriot, or rather martyr‖ to Liberty, from ever again holding place or honour. This, it is confidently said, is the mode that is at present intended to be pursued in case he fails in a certain point to be determined; but that the thoughts of an expulsion are thrown aside.

The much talked of affair of an im—*nt is blown over, the prelude to it having been over-ruled.

It is reckoned that the number of witnesses which will be brought up to London to be examined with respect to the several petitions for undue elections, will exceed 5000.

We hear that Mr. Wilkes will attend a certain great Assembly on Friday next.

We hear that several witnesses are ordered to attend at the same time in support of a certain Petition.

Nov. 26. Letters from Florence of the 29th ult. assures us, that 100 persons lost their lives by the earthquake on the night of the 19th ult. and that the great bridge, which separates St. Stephia from the States of the Pope, and cost upwards of 20,000 crowns, hath been split in the middle, in different places, its whole length.

It is asserted as a fact, that the Duke of Devonshire, Lord Algernon Piercy, and Sir Watkins William Wynne, being at Florence when the French first invaded Corsica, they each remitted to Paoli the sum of 200l. A noble instance of liberality and love to public liberty! It were to be wished that those at the Helm were of the same spirit.

'Tis whispered at the West-end of the town, fresh application has been made from Rome to a certain Northern Protestant power to interfere, by way of mediator, in order to reconcile the jarring interest of the houses of Bourbon, Austria, and Faranese, who all seem combined to destroy the spiritual and temporal power of their ghostly Father.

We hear that a great man in the Law has given it as his opinion, that the law, constitutionally, does not allow of any alteration of records any more than it did of General Warrants; and that they were both practised only as being customary, but both equally illegal and unconstitutional.

We are told for certain, that an eminent bricklayer has offered to build Mr. Wilkes an elegant house, on as delightful a spot as any in the county of Middlesex, on Mr. Wilkes's own plan, and give it, with some land adjoining, to him and his posterity for ever: and in order to evince his sincerity, he took his wife with him to Mr. Wilkes, in order to testify her entire approbation of the intended gift.

Great numbers of people have put themselves in mourning on account of the death of the Duke of Newcastle.

Nov. 28. The Chiefs of the Confederation at Bar in Poland, having ceded to the Ottoman Porte, by a formal act, Volhinia and Podolio, as well for themselves as for their posterity, and agree to be tributary to the Grand Signior, on condition of enjoying the same protection as the inhabitants of Moldavia and Walachia.

It is rumoured, that one day this week a certain immured person will make his appearance at Westminster, to prove some facts in his own vindication: so that whether he will return into his state of durance again, or not, time will soon discover.

'Tis observable a certain Southern Republican Ambassador has been lately more frequent in his visits to the Ministry, than at any time since the conclusion of the late Peace; from whence many shrewd people infer, that the affairs of Corsica are in a fair way of being terminated to the satisfaction of all parties concerned in the fate of those oppressed Islanders.

LONDON, Nov. 29.

Extract of a Letter from Leghorn, Nov. 11.

"The French have been again devilishly drubbed by the Corsicans, who killed 500 of them with sword and stilletto, amongst which number was the Marquis de Quisney, nephew to one of the noblest houses in France. A son of Paoli's Commissary was detected in attempting to poison that General, and was hanged immediately. An English ship just arrived in this port, was fired at by a French man of war, under pretence of sailing too near the island."

Some letters from Leghorn mention, that General Paoli had actually informed his countrymen, that his expectations of assistance from Great Britain, were entirely at an end; and it was thought that this disappointment has been the principal means of inducing that chief to listen to the late propositions of France.

Several noble Personages, it is said, have been desired to give their attendance, on an important affair now depending.

Several important Changes in the Administration are again talked of as speedily to take place, of which it is said the following are the chief: The Earl of Chatham to be Secretary of State for the Southern Department. Earl Temple, President of the Council. Marquis of Rockingham, First Lord of the Treasury. Right Hon. Mr. Dowdeswell, Chancellor of the Exchequer. Right Hon. George Grenville, Esq; Secretary of State. Edmund Bourke, Esq; Secretary to the Marquis of Rockingham, as before. And it is said the Earl of Shelburne will be appointed Ambassador to the Court of France.

A person, by a designed mistake, perhaps, called the projected *Revolution* in the Ministry an *Evolution*.

Dec. 15. All the troops in Silesia, being the best regiments in the King of Prussia's service, are in full march to join the Russians.

The whole Park of Artillery preparing by the Turks for acting against the Russians, we are told, amounts to no less than 600 Pieces, which are to be managed by a corps of 4000 men, and the like number of camels is collecting for purposes of drawing it.

Some time ago the Grand Signior ordered all his subjects to give up the arms they were possessed of, in order to be publickly sold; in consequence of which, great quantities of these arms have been brought to market but they were for the most part in very bad condition. We learn upon this occasion that the Greeks, who inhabit some islands in the Archipelago, refuse to comply with this order, alledging that they want their arms for their own defence.

Yesterday the poll for the election of a knight of the Shire for the county of Middlesex was continued at Brentford, pursuant to the last adjournment; at the close of which the numbers stood as follow:

For Serjeant Glynn	— —	1542
Sir W. B. Proctor	——	278
Majority for Serjeant Glynn		264

The Empress of Russia's declaration of war against the Turks has already appeared in Poland, where 30,000 troops are speedily expected from Finland, Ingermania, and Livonia, besides 20,000 Calmucks.

We hear that a motion will be made at the next Court of Common Council, that a congratulatory letter of thanks from the Corporation, be sent to the Freeholders of the county of Middlesex, for their noble and spirited conduct in electing Mr. Serjeant Glynn.

The following letter was written to the Dean of Waterford, *by a widower, the father of six children, under the fictitious name of* Elzevir. *The design of it was to invite the Dean and his company to supper, particularly* Miss Elizabeth Marshall, *a young Lady about* 18, *and whose fortune was* 30,000*l. She was lodged at that time in the Dean's study, on account of his house being filled with company.*

Rev. SIR,

I AM told there is a book which lies in your study in sheets, and all who have seen it admire that it should remain so long unbound. I think it is called *Martial's Epithalamium*, or some such name; but, lest I should be mistaken in the title, I will describe it as well as I can.

It is a fair and beautiful manuscript, the ink very black and shining, on the whitest virgin vellum that can be imagined; the characters are so nice and delicate as to discover it to be the work of some masterly hand, and there is such symmetry and exact proportion in all its parts, and the features (if I may so call them) are so just and true, that it puts the reader often to a stand in admiring the beauties of them.

The book has an additional ornament, which it did not want, all the margin being flourished with gold; but that which commends it more, is that though it has been written full 18 years, as I have been informed, yet it is not sullied, nor stained, in so much that one would think it was never once turned over by any man.

The volume itself does not appear to be of any great bulk, and yet I understand it has been valued at 30,000l.

It is pity so valuable a piece should ever be lost, and the way to prevent this is by increasing the copies of it. If the author will give consent, and you will license it, I will immediately put it to press. I have all the necessary apparatus for the purpose, and a curious set of letters, that were never used but in the impression of one book, and of this too no more than half a dozen copies, so that you must imagine they are never the worse for wearing. For my part, I will spare no pains to embellish & adorn the whole, with the most natural and lively figures; and I shall not despair of producing an edition as beautiful, in the eyes of all men, as the dear original is at present in mine. Methinks I could read it with pleasure night and day.

If therefore you will do me the favour to let me have your company this evening, and bring this incomparable piece along with you, it will add to the entertainment of every one, but particularly of him who is always with great respect,

Reverend Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

And faithful friend,

ELZEVIR.

‖ Wilkes's Essay on Women * Impeachment v vid. the Account pa. 124. ? vid. petition pa. 51.

LONDON, DECEMBER 12.

The following is a copy of Mr. Serjeant Glynn's Address to the Gentlemen, Clergy, and Freeholders of the County of Middlesex:

"*THE warm professions of gratitude so frequently uttered by those who [illegible] no gratitude to their constituents, because the means by which they succeed take off all obligation, make me at a loss for terms to express myself on so signal, so generous, and so glorious a support as I have met with from you.*

Every means employed, and every influence exerted, during a six months canvas, have not been able to divert a great majority of you from espousing the cause of a candidate whom you supposed a friend to the cause of the people, and in whom you hoped to find a zealous and disinterested defender of the rights and liberties of his country.

"*Honour or infamy will deservedly attend me in the same measure as my future conduct shall answer or disappoint your expectations. I do not owe your support to any personal friendship or connexions, and am therefore free ever from the temptation of leaning to them. My obligations are to the public, and to the public I will return them.*

"*For my conduct in the course of this election, I can appeal even to my adversaries: And the truth of my declaration to you has been most convincingly proved by the infamous behaviour of my opponents in their lawless interruption of the poll; when a mob of hired ruffians were, at a signal, let loose upon the peaceable, unarmed, and inoffensive Freeholders of the county of Middlesex, in order to destroy those whom they could not corrupt, and to wrest from them by violence that freedom of election which every undue and unconstitutional interposition had failed to overthrow.*

The Sheriffs, and every person present, were witnesses of a scene never before exhibited at an election:——A desperate set of armed ruffians, with "Liberty and Proctor" in their hats, without the least opposition, without the least provocation or cause of quarrel, destroying those who did not lift up a hand in their defence. Sir William, to whom I called to go with me and face this mob, returned me no answer, and left me: I remained the last man upon the Hustings. However, I live, Gentlemen, to assert not so much my election as your rights; and I pledge myself to you, that your blood so wantonly shed yesterday, shall be vindicated, and the charge brought home both to the hired and the hirers: The more exalted their stations, and the more privileged their persons, the louder is the call for Justice, and the more necessary its execution.

"*Whether as your representative, or a private Gentleman, I pledge myself to you to go through with this business, or perish in the attempt.*

"*The freedom of a county election is the last sacred privilege we have left; and it does not become any honest Englishman to wish to survive it. For my own part, I will not. And if by this declaration, I may seem to depart from that moderation which has always particularly marked my character, it is because I think tameness in a cause like this, is infamy. There is virtue still left in this country. We are come to a crisis; and the consequence of this struggle will determine whether we shall be slaves, or free.*

"*It is at present depending before the house of Commons, what measures shall be next pursued in regard to this election: When they have decided, I will give you the earliest notice possible; and I promise you that no discouragement shall ever make me desert you, who have shewn that you will not desert yourselves.*

I am, Gentlemen,

Your most grateful and obedient humble Servant,

Bloomsbury-square, JOHN GLYNN.

The populace in general, and the people of Brentford, in particular, were very desirous to chair Mr. Serjeant Glynn, after the sheriffs had declared his election, but the serjeant very politely intreated them to decline it, which after much solicitation, they complied with.

CHARLESTOWN, (S. Carolina.) Feb. 7.

Thursday last Mrs. Rachel Wilson, an eminent Preacher among the Friends, came to Town by Land from Philadelphia, and the next Day she preached at the Quaker's-Meeting, as also on Sunday at the Old Baptist-Meeting, to crouded Audiences of all Denominations of People; and we hear, she sets out in a few Days for Pine-Tree.

It is a fact, that if the revenue acts, for the repeal whereof this whole continent have earnestly and unanimously petitioned, be not speedily repealed, the generality of the people of this province will strictly adhere to several resolutions they have lately entered into for establishing œconomy, encouraging provincial labour, and keeping more money in the colonies; amongst which are the following. 1. Not to purchase, or cause to be purchased, any goods whatever, imported from G. B. except hard ware: 2. To go heartily to work in manufacturing their own and negroes cloathing: 3. To avoid, as much as possible, the purchasing of new negroes: 4. To give all possible encouragement to the importation of such goods (not prohibited) as are manufactured in others of his Majesty's colonies: 5. Totally to disuse all kinds of mourning, &c. These and other resolutions of like tendency, to cease whenever the burthens complained of are removed.

PHILADELPHIA, February 16.

On Tuesday last, early in the Morning, a Fire broke out in the House of the Rev. Mr. Sturgeon, a few Miles from Town, which entirely destroyed the same, together with the greatest Part of the Furniture. The Fire had got to such a Height before it was discovered, that it was with Difficulty the Family saved their Lives. 'Tis supposed to have been occasioned by setting hot Coals too near the Dough-trough the Night before.

Feb. 23. Saturday last the General Assembly of this Province adjourned to Monday the 8th of May next.

Extract of a Letter from Charlestown, S. Carolina, Jan. 30.

"Our greatest Friend to hope-spun cloth, Charles Gadsden, Esq; buried his wife yesterday morning.—The town was searched thro' out for some of that manufactory to follow as a mourner, but none could be bought, and he was obliged to follow in blue cloth. The whole expence of her funeral, of the manufacture of England, did not amount to more than 3l. 10s our currency.

NEW-YORK, February 23.

The General Assembly of this Province is prorogued to the 4th Day of April next.

Feb. 27. Thursday last the Lord Hyde Packet, Capt. Goddard arrived here in 2 Weeks and 3 Days from Falmouth.—By the public Prints we don't find any particular News relating to the Colonies.—Capt. Goddard has bro't no Papers, that we hear of, later than the 10th of December,—he having sail'd soon after that, and oblig'd to put in again, and sailed a second Time the 24th of December.—The Mail to go by the Lord Hyde Packet, will be closed at the Post-Office next Saturday Evening, and the Packet sail as soon after as possible.

BOSTON, March 6.

The Speaker of the late House of Representatives for this Province, received the following Letter last Week:

Georgia, Commons House of Assembly, Dec. 24, 1768.

SIR,

IN Obedience to the Resolution of this House, of which I enclose a Copy, I have the Satisfaction to acquaint you, that this House truly sensible of the Importance of the Matters contain'd in your Letter to them of the 11th of *February* 1768, and of the Motives which induced your House to communicate them by that Letter, entirely approve of the Measures pursued by your House to obtain Redress of our common Grievances, and also of the Method by them taken to communicate those Measures to the other Provinces on the Continent. Having thus fulfill'd the Orders of the House, I shall only add that I sincerely wish and hope our most Gracious Sovereign, by equitably attending to the united Representations of his American Subjects, will remove every Impediment to that Harmony and Union which ought to, and I trust ever will subsist between our Mother Country and the Colonies. I am, Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

M. JONES, *Speaker.*

To THOMAS CUSHING, *Esq;* &c.

☞ Which was inserted in the first Page of this Paper the 13th of last Month. *pa. 403.*

By Advices receiv'd per the Lord Hyde Packet we learn, That the Friends of America frequently meet to consult the properest Measures for the Relief of the Colonies; That some of the Ministry had declared they were against severe Measures—That our Friends thought the People here acted very prudently in their agreeing not to use any Tea, and in going into other Measures of of Oeconomy, and promoting Manufactures; and advise to a steady and persevering Pursuit to these Measures as the only Means to convince the Ministry of the Impolicy of the late Act. (1)

At a General Council held at the Council-Chamber in BOSTON, March 1, 1769.

His Excellency the Governor was pleased to nominate *William Baldwin*, Esq; to be a Justice of the Peace in the County of *Middlesex*. To which Nomination his Majesty's Council did advise and consent.

The Hannah, Capt. Jarvis, sails this Day for LONDON: In whom goes Passengers, Mr. Lewis Deblois, of this Town, Merchant, Capt. Edward Wendell, of this Town; as also Lieut. Urquhart, of his Majesty's 14th Regiment, and Mears. of the 29th.

We hear that the Ship Miller, Capt. Tyler, which sailed lately from this Place, for Jamaica, was cast away on the Cacases: The People were saved; but the Vessel lost.

We hear Capt. Thomas Auffin, in a Brig loaded with Molasses, belonging to this Town, was cast away in the West Indies:—The Vessel and Cargo lost:—People saved.

We can with Truth assert, that there have been born at the North Part of this Town, six Pair of Twins, five of which are Male Children, all within a Stone's Throw of each other, and are now alive and well.——(If every Stones Throw in America should produce the like Effects) in a very little Time we should have no need of a Standing Army to protect our Rights.

We hear that Capt. Isaac Freeman of Marblehead, died at the Grenades about the last of December.

The Southern Post was attacked last Monday upon the Neck, between Daylight and Dark, as he was going out, and used very roughly.

Messieurs EDES & GILL,

The following Billet was pick'd up in the Street some Time since, and is well known to be the Hand-writing of the Lunatic, who confesses being the Author of those incomprehensible Publications in Draper's Paper, sign'd the Impartialist. *If any Person doubts the Authenticity of it, they may see the Original by applying to Edes & Gill.*

"Josy,

do spare me some spirit in this bottle if you can for by G— I have not a drop, and you know I can't eat without—I swear I'll bring a bottle tomorrow—I'll be d— if I don't.

Yours, the Impartialist.

From the above we may learn how apt Mankind are to form a wrong Judgment of Matters. The Extravagancies of the Impartialist have hitherto been imputed to the Operation of the Increase and Decrease of the Moon; but we now find that the Increase and Decrease of this B—t—le has a greater Effect than the Revolutions of the whole Planetary System. It is hoped that he will speedily receive a Pension upon the new Establishment, sufficient to keep him in Spirits, that the Public may not be deprived of his future Lucubrations; For surely if he can't eat, he can't write without, and Josy ——t knows it.

We have received sundry Pieces, some of which came so late, and others so lengthy, that we are obliged to postpone them.

John Allman & Com'y,

INFORMS the Public, that they may be supply'd by Wholesale, cheap for Cash, with Tobacco Pipes made here, equal in goodness to any Imported from England, at Leigh's Intelligence-Office, or at their Factory-House in New Boston.

N. B. It's the Determination of the Company, to carry on the above Business, in an extensive Manner, sufficient to supply this Country with that Article, in Hopes thereby the Well Wishers to our own Manufactories, will countenance this Undertaking in such a Manner as the Facturers may meet with Encouragement equal to their Design of serving the Public, as well as themselves.

THE Publick are hereby Notified,

That the Managers of *Faneuil-Hall* LOTTERY have rolled up the Numbers, Blanks and Prizes, and prepared the Boxes for Drawing, which will commence as soon as the Tickets are all disposed of, which will be very soon——Those who design to be Adventurers, must therefore purchase immediately, or they will be disappointed.

On FRIDAY next, 10th March,

At TEN o'Clock in the Morning,

Will be Sold by PUBLIC VENDUE, at the Auction Room in Queen Street,

A Variety of English Goods,

among which are, Broad Cloths, fine yard wide Irish Linnens, Sheetings, Dowlass, Mens Worsted and Cotton Hose, striped Caps, yellow and white Metal Coat and Breast Buttons, a Variety of Braziery Ware, &c. &c.

J. Russell, Auctioneer.

FRIDAY next, at Ten o'Clock.

Jane Eustis

HAS to Sell at her Shop the North Side of the Town-House, BOSTON,

Superfine, white, scarlet, green and blue Broad Cloth, trimmings for ditto, buff-colour and black worsted breeches patterns, India nankeens, furr trimmings for cloaks, furr muffs and tippets, a great variety plain, figur'd and stript silks, plain and figured satins of all colours, silk, leather and worsted gloves of most sorts, silk, thread, cotton and worsted hose—a large assortment cap laces, cambricks, lawns, Irish linnens, black & white plain and flower'd gauze, plain & flower'd muslin, brocaded shoes and clogs, spices, fresh Hyson Tea, china and glass ware, a new-fashion black sprig'd sattin cloak lin'd and trim'd with ermine, and a great variety of other Goods, too many to be enumerated, all which will be sold at the lowest Rates, and for Cash only.

ALL Persons that have Accounts open with the above *Jane Eustis*, are requested to call and settle the same, and pay their respective Balances without Delay: And those who are indebted to her by promisary Notes, are likewise desired to redeem the same immediately, which will prevent her having Recourse to such Methods as will be disagreeable both to them and her.

TO BE SOLD BY

Hammatt & Brown,

At their Shop, lately improved by Messieurs *Baker* and *Bridgham*, near the Sign of the Cornfields, in Union-Street, *Boston*.

BOHEA and Green Tea, Coffee, Chocolate, Loaf and Brown Sugars, Raisins, Currants, a fresh Assortment of Spices, Pepper, Ginger, Allspice, English Cheese, Indigo, Starch, Flour, Salt-Petre, Snuff, Mustard, Florence Oyl, Cotton-Wool, Wool-Cards, Velvet Corks, and many other Articles. A L S O,

A neat Assortment of China, flower'd and plain Glass, and Stone Ware, compleat Setts of enamell'd and blue & white China, Setts of gilt and japan'd cream-colour'd and black Tea Ware, Mehogany Tea-Chests and Bottle Stands, Lynn Shoes very cheap for Cash.

IMPORTED in Capts. Jarvis and Scott from LONDON, and to be Sold by

Elizabeth Clark,

At her Shop four Doors to the Southward of the Mill-Bridge, BOSTON;

EArly Charlton Peas, early hotspur Peas, early golden hotspur Peas, master hotspur Peas, large marrowfat Peas, dwarf marrowfat Peas, Leadman's dwarf and Spanish marratta Peas; large Windsor and early hotspur Beans, early yellow dwarf Beans, white ditto; orange, purple and early yellow Carrot Seed, swelling Parsnip Seed, red-Beet Seed, early Yorkshire Cabbage, early Dutch, green and yellow curl'd Savoy Cabbage Seeds, Battersea and large Winter Cabbage Seed, early and late Colliflower Seed, early flat Turnip Seed, white Turkey and prickly Cucumber Seed, Cabbage Lettice, green and white gofs Lettice Seeds, double Parsley Seed, double Pepper-Grass Seed, round Spinnage, short-top and Salmon Raddish Seed, Sweet Marjoram, Summer Savory, Balm, hard Thyme and Sage Seeds, choice Split Peas.

N. B. All warranted New & of Last Year's Growth.

Robert-Garland Cranch,

Sadler from LONDON,

HEREBY informs the Publick, That he has open'd a Shop adjoining to Mr. *Richard Cranch*, Watch-Maker in Hanover-Street, *Boston*: Where he makes all Sorts of Hunting-Saddles, welted and plain; with proper Furniture. Also Side Saddles for Ladies, with their Furniture; in the neatest Manner and newest Fashion. He also makes all Sorts of Hunting Caps, Portmanteaus, Saddle-Baggs, and all other Articles in the Sadler's Way. And as he has for some Years past, work'd for Gentlemen and Ladies of the first Rank in England, to their Satisfaction; he hopes he shall be able to gain the Approbation of all here, who shall favour him with their Custom.

TO BE LETT,

A good House, consisting of a good lower Room and Kitchen, 3 Chambers, and Garrets over them, with a good Yard and Garden, not far from the Orange Tree. Enquire of Edes & Gill.

// James allen & Bottle ¶ Page 415—416 — V Page 416 * Circular page 43. & as, molass Act pa. 9.—Tea Act, &c pa. 735. Vol. 1.—Turn to Index to Find them — Great Britian. (1) Vid pa. 735. Vol. 1. (2) Vid. pa. 748. Vol. 1.

A LETTER *to a Friend in* London. *March* 1, 1769.

Dear SIR,

IN my last I inform'd you of the landing of the King's troops: I can now tell you that the appearance of soldiers has not been so terrifying to the people, whatever the expectation of some may have been, as to damp the ardor of liberty, or prevent them from speaking as well as thinking freely—they still disdain even the thought of being slaves, and heartily despise the persons who would be employ'd in making them such—yet they exercise patience, to the grief and astonishment of their enemies, and still preserve peace and order amidst the greatest provocations; not thro' fear,—that I believe you may depend upon,—but from the principles of sound policy, loyalty and good morals—they retain a warm affection for the mother country, and hope the unhappy breach will be clos'd by the wise determination of the parliament now sitting—They have however the same idea, with regard to the grand point in question; an army of an hundred thousand men would not effect a change of sentiments; this must be done, if it can be done at all, by the *force* of reason *only*.

The behavior of the troops, and the circumstances of the town in general since their arrival, as well as the embarrasments the merchants labor under, by reason of the unheard of and brutal severities of *certain persons*, who appear to be void of every sentiment of humanity, are publish'd journal *wise*, weekly, in a New-York paper, and republish'd in this and most if not all the other Colonies; so that you have doubtless seen them. The author of this Journal has not discover'd himself: But a publication of facts, which so greatly concern individuals as well as the community itself, made in the very place in which they are said to have been done, and so early as to be fresh in the minds of all, if they are true; and therefore easily to be detected if false; a publication under these circumstances, though anonimous, especially when no material part of it has been once contradicted for the space of three or four months, must carry all the marks of truth and impartiality.——It is certainly a much more open and generous method of proceeding, than that of others; who it is said are *privately* writing letters to the defamation and injury of a community and particular persons.——I believe I might give you a list of respectable names on your side the water, among which is that of a *right honorable*, who could upon your application, assure you of the truth of what I now write. And indeed I think you would greatly serve the cause of truth and justice, as well as this injured town and province, if you would make application to such persons as you think proper—You may easily guess the person I would point out by the Right Honourable; and surely his Lordship's great candor and regard to equity will be a strong inducement to him to satisfy you in this point—I am now speaking of private persons only, and not of the servants of the crown here: Although I think their accounts of facts, should they even be esteemed of equal importance with *the oaths* of other men, ought not to be so far regarded as to take effect, to the prejudice of the town, or any person in it, till the party interested has notice given it, and an opportunity of making answer and defending itself.—Any thing short of such notice, would in my opinion be trespassing upon the rules of natural justice.——I will not say that any officers of the crown here, have given *false* or *partial* accounts of the people of this town and province; because it may not be in my power to prove it.—I have a right to suspect it, and so believe it if I see just grounds of suspicion & belief. His Lordship is able to ascertain how facts have been stated *to him*; and if he has any real goodness of heart, he will not be backward in doing it, if requested. Why then should he not be plainly asked the question? If he is an honest man, he will not, nay, he dare not be offended at it. And give me leave to tell you, Sir, that no man can discharge that trust, which is naturally devolv'd by the community on every individual member of it, especially one who has frequent interviews with his Lordship as you have, & if I mistake not, his confidence: I repeat it, I cannot see how any one can well discharge a good conscience, if the *fear of man*, even the greatest man on earth, shall be so *ensnaring* as to retard his most vigorous pursuit of truth.——Truth so important to an innocent and injured country! I will tell you one thing which will astonish you if you find it true: I will not avouch for the truth of it—It is strongly suspected by some men of worth and integrity here; and it is probable to me that it is *more than suspected* by others, that depositions have been taken here, privately, & ex parte, design'd to be improv'd to the prejudice of this town, in Great-Britain, as well as of particular persons.—Observe, I do not avouch for the truth of it; but I will assert, that whenever such a method is taken, it is more than *private* corruption, or properly speaking, more than the corruption of private men *only*: If so atrocious a crime has been committed here, it is possible that the persons who have perpetrated it, may have the hardiness and insolence to transmit those depositions to his Lordship: It may be well worth your particular enquiry.——His Lordship's mere *humanity* must lead him, thoro'ly to discountenance them, and to employ his great influence to prevent any ill consequences that may arise from so illegal and dangerous a practice.—I should not have thus mentioned the matter to you, had not the Selectmen of this town taken notice of it in a late address to the G——r, and his Ex——y // regarded it, if at all, with silence!—As a member of this society, tho' an obscure one, I have a right to give my opinion with *decency*; I therefore do it with *freedom*: Such an infamous practice has a tendency, much more dangerous to the peace of his Majesty's liege people, as well as to *constitutional* authority, than many things that have been made the subjects of very aggravated representation; and it is so contrary to the plain rules of law, as well as of natural equity, that it may justly be expected to be the object of the strict enquiry of the Grand-Jury upon *their oaths*; and if detected, that it will be duly resented and punish'd by the supreme court of justice in the province, which is shortly to sit in this county.

I now inclose several late addresses with the—answers, to which I shall not at present give an epithet: if they strike your mind in the same light in which I view them, you will easily improve them to the advantage of this town: I shall, however, if this vessel stays 'till To-morrow, take the liberty to send you such observations upon them as have occurred to my mind: At this time I shall only propose to your consideration the following question; Whether when a state *of facts* only, upon which the character & interest of a respectable community depends, has been decently requested, *and refused*, such a state of facts ought in reason to operate to the prejudice of that community, tho' it should be transmitted to a secretary of state, even by the GREATEST MAN IN IT?

I am, &c.

——

Just IMPORTED, and to be sold Cheap, by

George Erving,

RUSSIA DUCK—low-priz'd Irish Linens—Poland and Common Starch—Pepper—Split Pease—Old Cheshire Cheese, &c. &c. Also, Cotton Wool, and a Quantity of choice Merchantable Fish. *March* 1, 1769.

Imported from LONDON, in Capt. Scott, & to be sold by

Rebeckah Walker

At her Shop at the Bottom of Black-Horse Lane, over against Mr. Harrod's turning down to Charlestown Ferry,

A Fresh Assortment of Garden Seeds, of the last Year's Produce, viz.

GOLDEN Hotspur Peas; Early Charlton, Ormand, early Hotspur, large Marrowfats, Spanish Marrato, Leadman's Dwarf ditto, Dwarf Marrowfats ditto, blue Marrowfats, large Windsor Beans, early Lisbon Beans, early Yellow Dwarf ditto, white Kidney Beans, early Yorkshire Cabbage, early Dutch ditto, Sugar Loaf Cabbage, Battersea ditto, large Winter Cabbage, Red ditto, Savoy Cabbage, several Sorts of Onion Seeds, several Sorts of Carrot, swelling Parsnip Seed, early and late Cucumber, early and late Turnip, double curl'd Parsley, double curl'd Pepper Grass, Cale, Summer Savory, several Sorts of Lettice, Scarlet & Salmon Radish Seed, Red Beet Seed, Summer Spinnage, white Mustard, Sweet Marjoram, hard Thyme, Sage, best Colliflower, Cellery and Endive, Asparagus, Lavender, Carraway and Coriander Seeds, Scarlet French Beans, Hemp, Canary and Rape Seed for Birds.

N. B. At the same Shop may be had, choice Cheshire and Rhode-Island CHEESE; also, Split Peas, and all Sorts of Groceries.

TAKEN up in *Roxbury* the 21st of last Month, some Money scattered about upon the Ground. The Owner may have it again, describing the Sort and Sum, paying Charges: Inquire of Edes & Gill. *Mar.* 6.

TO BE SOLD,

A small FARM in the West

Parish in *Lancaster*, containing 40 Acres of Land, well watered, and chiefly improv'd for Mowing, Pasturage, Tillage and Orcharding, with a convenient House and Barn on it. For further Information, enquire of the Printers hereof, or of Mr. *Josiah Brown*, living upon the Premises.

N. B. There are wanting in the Parish several Sorts of Tradesmen, such as a good Weaver, Sadler, Malster, Cooper, &c. *March* 1, 1769.

THIS is to Notify the Proprietors of a New Township granted to *Benjamin Mulliken*, Esq; and others in 1765, in Lieu of a former Township called *Rowley Canada*, who are in Arrears of the Taxes levied on their Rights, *viz.* a Tax of £. 4 0 3, voted October 22, 1751, also a Tax of £. 4 voted June 11, 1754, and a Tax of 6s. voted Nov. 16, 1758, by the Proprietors of said former Township for defraying the Charges thereof, being £. 8 6 8s. on each Right, also their Proportion of £. 190, voted January 21, 1767, and £. 82 9s. 4d. voted December 8, 1767, by the Proprietors of said New Township, for defraying the Charges thereof, being £. 4 15s. 7d. on each Right, with Interest from June 1768, of which Taxes the Delinquents of the following Rights are in Arrears, viz.

		The Original Rights of	
Nath. Jewett, No.	64,	*Abraham Brown*	21,
John Page	22,	*James Platts, jun.*	34,
James Chandler	43,	*John Platts*	62,
Michael Hopkinson	18,	*Stephen Peabody*	71,
John Stuart	44,	*Elisha Davis*	31,
Aaron Dresser,	28,	*David Kimball*,	12,
John Penney	8,	*Thomas Wood*	47,
Ephraim Nelson	11,	*Jeremiah Jewett*	81,
Nathan Symonds	41,	*Thomas Webster*	47,
Samuel Goodridge	46,	*Thomas Berry, Esq;*	6,
John Brocklebank,	77,	*Joseph Hale*	39,
John Jewett, jun.	66,	*Jonathan Jewett*	75,
Daniel Potter	37,	*William Martin*	63,
Thomas Plumer	24,	*Richard Pearl*	73,
Benjamin Bellows	66,	*Joseph Hidden*	19,
Ephraim Weatherbe	29,	*Thomas Carlton*	3.

That as much of said Delinquent's Rights as is sufficient to defray said Taxes, will be expos'd to Sale by the Subscribers, pursuant to a late Act or Law of the General Court, at the House of Capt. *Asa Perly*, in *Boxford*, on the 6th Day of June next, the Sale to begin at One o'Clock Afternoon, and to be continued if necessary.

Andover, Feb. 27. 1769. *John Farnum*, *Moody Bridges*, *Ben. Stevens, 3d* } Committee.

N. B. There are but few of said Delinquents in Arrears of said former Taxes.

TO BE SOLD,

By John Noyes, *Esq*; *in* Sudbury,

(upon good Security.)

A FARM in said *Sudbury*, containing about 200 Acres lying on the South Road adjoining to *Natick*, with two Houses and two Barns standing on the same, with good Orcharding, Plowing, Mowing & Pasturing.

Also, another FARM in said Town, consisting of 100 Acres, with a good House thereon.

On *Thursday* 16th *March*,

At Ten o'Clock in the Morning,

Will be Sold by PUBLIC VENDUE,

At the Auction Room in Queen-Street,

The LIBRARY of the late

Joseph Dudley, Esq; deceas'd, consisting of Law, History and Divinity.—At the same Time and Place will also be sold a valuable Farm in *Chelsea*, belonging to said deceased's Estate, containing one hundred Acres of choice Upland, known by the Name of *Dudley*'s Farm, with a large Dwelling House thereon, also 36 Acres of fine Salt Marsh near said Farm, both within one Mile of the Meeting-House.—The Conditions of Sale may be seen any Time before, and at the Time of Sale, in the Hands of J. RUSSELL, Auctioneer.

*** The Sale will begin exactly at TEN o'Clock with the Books, and the Farm will be put up precisely at ONE o'Clock, on *Thursday* 16th *March*.

On WEDNESDAY, the 8th of March,

At Ten o'Clock in the Morning,

Will be sold by PUBLIC VENDUE at the Auction-Room in Queen-Street.

A Variety of House-Furniture,

——among which are——

An Easy Chair almost new, Mohogony Tables, Desks, Feather Beds, Bedsteds and Bedding, Chairs, Looking Glasses, Pictures, Kitchen Furniture, Plate, &c.

J. RUSSELL, Auctioneer.

*** No Furniture will be received in for the above Sale after the 7th of March.

TO BE LETT,

TWO Lofts, of 60 Feet long each, suitable for Sail-makers or Riggers, with the Lofts over, and several Stores under the same, lately improved by Mr. *Samuel Barret*, situate near Fish-Street, to be Let together or separate. For further Particulars, enquire of *John Pulling*.

TO BE SOLD

By Benjamin Church,

At his usual Place of Sale;

On THURSDAY Evening next.

BRoad Cloths, Ratteens, Serges, Beaver Coatings, Kerseys, Camblets, Shalloons, Russells, Popplins, Irish Hollands, Checks, Sheeting, Men & Womens Hose, Handkerchiefs, &c. Sundry Articles of Houshold, as Mehogany Tables, Chairs, Looking Glasses, &c. Wearing Apparel, viz. Several Silk Coats, a Silver Tussia Jacket, &c.—also small Arms, Watches, &c. &c.

To be Sold by PUBLIC VENDUE,

By *Moses Deshon*,

At the West End of *Faneuil*-Hall Market,

Next Tuesday, and Wednesday,

10, 9, 8, 7 & 6-4 Blankets, De-

vonshire Kerseys, several Don Coverlids, Checks, Irish Linnens, Bag Holland, Mens Hose, Osnabrigs, Linceys, mix'd Baize, handsome Brass Andirons, Copper Kettle-pot, Mens check Handkerchiefs, a handsome Cardinal, Sheeting, Fustians, striped Hollands, &c.

PUBLIC VENDUE OFFICE North-End, 1

TO-DAY & TO-MORROW,

[*At all Events*]

Will be Sold by PUBLIC VENDUE

By John Gerrish,

At his Vendue Office NORTH-END;

ABOUT 20 Dozen of Mens and Womens fine Cotton Thread & Worsted Stockings,—About 20 or 30 Pieces of ¼ ⅞ and yard wide *Cotton Checks*, very good.—A few Pieces of Bag Holland; strip Hollands, &c.—About 40 or 50 *Table Cloths*; 8 or 10 Pieces of Diapers, a few Dozen of Breeches Patterns—Sheeting—Cloths, Serges, Kerseys, 5 or 6 Pieces of fine Kerseys and Duffils, &c.—a right good *Silver Watch*, and a great Variety of other Articles.

Monday—This Evening, 6 o'Clock, To-Morrow, &c. North End—— J. Gerrish.

The above Articles must be Sold at all Events.

By PUBLIC VENDUE,

At NEW AUCTION ROOM,

By ELIAS DUPEE,

Between the Swing & Draw Bridge, near the Golden Key, over Mr. John Dupee, Mathematical Instrument Maker's Shop, will be exposed to Sale, next

Tuesday, Wednesday & Friday Evenings,

BRoad Cloths, Ratteens, Bearskins, Kerseys, Plaids, Yard-wide Stuffs, Camblets, Callimancoes, Tammies, Shalloons, Irish Linnens, Garlix, Checks, Threads, Hose, Snuff. Apparel. Watches. Time Piece. House Goods. &c.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, *BOSTON*.

ENTERED IN.

Payne, Swan & Sanford from Virginia. Hillman and Tower from North-Carolina. McCowen from St. Ubes, Harding from St. Eustatia. Gardner from Hispaniola. Stanton from Cadiz.

CLEARED OUT.

Smallage for North-Carolina. Peast and Chapman for Philadelphia. Jarvis for London.

OUTWARD BOUND.

Lucas for Maryland. Parker for Philadelphia. Holland and Gawinn for West-Indies.

Buried in the Town of Boston since our last,

Seven Whites One Black.

Baptiz'd in the several Churches. Nine.

High Water at Boston for this present Week.

Monday, 16 *m. after* 10		*Friday*, 12 *m. after* 1	
Tuesday, 59 *m. after* 10		*Saturday*, 58 *m. aft* 1	
Wednesday, 50 *m. aft.* 11		*Lord's-day*, 44 *m aft* 2	
Thursday, 25 *m. aft.* 12		*New Moon* 8 *Day*, 2 *Mo.*	

= Governor's Excellency 4 Page 323. 1 Page 412. v vid, the Account pa. 263.
3 Mr William Cooper.

From the NEWPORT-MERCURY, *of* Feb. 13.

WHETHER we shall receive any relief from the Difficulties we are involved in by several late Acts of Parliament, is a matter of the greatest uncertainty: The Parliament in their Address to the King have positively assured his Majesty that they shall always consider it as one of their most Important Duties to maintain entire and inviolate the Supreme Authority of the Legislature of Great-Britain, over every Part of the British Empire, and disingeniously stigmatise the glorious Efforts that have been made to preserve our invaluable Privileges with the opprobious Epithets of Sedition, Faction, Disobedience and open Defiance to all legal Authority.

As the momentous Question whether the Parliament of Great-Britain have a Right to Tax us without our Consent, has been already thoroughly and minutely investigated, upon the principles of the Constitution, by the greatest and wisest Men both in England and America, and by them clearly and fairly proved that such an Authority cannot be justly exercised, I shall say but very little upon that Subject, tho' I must observe and think the Proposition cannot be too often insisted on, That our Fellow Subjects, the common People of England, have no kind of Right to take our Property from us without our Consent: That the Representatives of the common People of England, in Parliament Assembled, do not enjoy any other or greater Power than what is delegated to them by their Constituents, and consequently cannot, upon the Principles of Equity, oblige us to part with any of our Property either by an internal or external Tax upon any Pretence whatever. If they have a Right and will Tax us, and impose what Burthens they please, we have no Estates that we can absolutely call our own, we are only abject Vassals, holding our Fortunes by a very precarious Tenure.

The Petition from our Assembly, altho' replete with Loyalty, Duty and Affection, has met with a very unfavourable Reception, and I am told that his Majesty's Secretary of State for the American Department has, in a late Letter, informed our Governor that any Real Grievances will be redressed, but that no Petitions can be received, unless conceived in a Language agreeable to the Constitution: but when the happy Time will come that the Minister's Idea of the Constitution will coincide with ours, Heaven only knows: What alternative is now left us? How to get extricated from our Embarrassments is the important Enquiry! Will you bear with me, my Countrymen, while I humbly advise, not to a Revolution,—God forbid; but to a steady Perseverance in Manufacturing our raw Materials, for our own Consumption? We have Wool and Flax in plenty, and the quantity Annually increasing, and can soon furnish ourselves with every convenience of Apparel; let us therefore take up a resolution to discontinue the Use of many European Articles as much as possible; let us be humbly content to Clothe ourselves in Homespun, let the Musick of the Spinning-Wheel be heard in every Family, and we shall soon have better Times.—I wou'd also, by all means, advise you to lay aside every Party Prejudice, and turn your Attention to the Welfare and Happiness of your really distressed Country: I hope the Gentlemen who fill the several Offices within this Colony will recommend themselves to their Constituents by Encouraging and Patronising our own Manufactures, and I am so much in earnest to save my Country from Ruin, that I am resolved, if I live, let others do what they will, not to give my Vote for any of the Candidates at the ensuing Election, who do not appear principally Clothed in Cloth made either in this Colony or some Part of America.

Let a Man's Zeal for his Country appear ever so Flaming, if he is Attired in Foreign Fineries, I can't believe his Patriotism is sincere, for his very Apparel gives him the Lie:—I am in hopes, my Countrymen, my Resolution will be adopted by most of you, and we shall soon be sensible of its salutary Effects, and Constitutionally avert the Calamities with which our Country is threatened.

Middletown, Feb. 9, 1769. A. Y.

To be Let, upon good Real Security, in this Town only, the Sum of *Five Hundred Pounds* Old Tenor. Inquire of Edes and Gill.

For *LONDON*,

The Ship *Boston-Packet*,

JAMES SCOTT, Commander;

A Prime Sailor, with good Accommodations for Passengers, lying at Hancock's Wharff, and Sails with all convenient Speed.

Freighters or Passengers may apply to *John Hancock*, Esq; at his Store, or the Master on Board.

LOST the 25th Instant, a Pair of Silver Knee-Buckels, mark'd B. S. Whoever will inform the Printers hereof, shall be well Rewarded for taking them up.

THIS DAY IS PUBLISHED,

(Price Eight Pence, covered in blue Paper,)

And Sold by EZEKIEL RUSSELL, at the New-Printing-Office, a few Doors Northward of Concert-Hall, Hanover-Street; [Never before Printed.]

THE MISER: Or, the Soldier's HUMOUR. A COMEDY of Three Acts. By William Clarke, of the 29th, *Non possum placere Omnibus.*

LIKEWISE THIS DAY PUBLISHED,

(Price Eight Pence,)

And Sold at the above Place,

ANOTHER High Road to Hell,—An ESSAY on the pernicious Nature and destructive Effects of the modern Entertainments from the PULPIT.—Occasioned by a Pamphlet, entitled, *The Stage the High Road to Hell*, &c.———Said to be wrote by the learned Mr. PIKE, one of the Authors of the *Twenty Six Cases of Conscience*, and an eminent Sandemanian Speaker in LONDON.

IMPORTED in Capt. *Hulme* from LONDON, and to be Sold by

Susanna Renken,

In Foresstreet, near the Draw-Bridge, BOSTON;

A Fresh Assortment of Garden Seeds,

LARGE Marrowfats, early Charlton, early Hotspur, golden Hotspur, blue Marrowfats & crooked Sugar Peas, large Windsor, early Hotspur and early Lisbon Beans, early yellow, scarlet and Orange Carrot, early Dutch, early Yorkshire, early Battersea, early Sugar Loaf, red and large Winter Cabbage, early & late Colliflower, green and yellow Savoy, Sallery, green & white Endive, Salmon, Scarlet and London Radish, best curl'd Peppergrass, Summer and Winter Spinnage, curl'd and hambo Parsley, white Gosa, imperial and cabbage Lettice, early and late Cucumber, long Turkey ditto, early and late Turnips, Summer and Winter Savory, Hyssop, Thyme, Sweet Marjoram and Baum, Lavender and Rosemary, Hemp, Canary and Rape Seed, red and white Clover, red Top, Lucern, Burnet and Herds Grass Seed, warranted to be of the last Year's Growth.

Imported in Capt. *Scott* from *London*, and to be Sold by

Bethiah Oliver,

At her Shop opposite the Rev. Dr. *Sewall*'s Meeting-House, *Boston*.

EARLY golden Hotspur, early Charlton, early Hotspur, large and dwarff Marrowfats, blue Rouncivals, and Ledman's dwarff Peas, large Windsor, early Lisbon, and early yellow dwarff Beans; early Dutch, early Yorkshire, early Battersea, early Sugarloaf, red and large Winter Cabbage; early and late Colliflower, green and yellow Savoy, white Spanish and Silverskin Onions, green and white Endive, Salmon and scarlet London Radish, double and single Pepper-grass, double and single Parsley, Summer and Winter Spinnage, Cabbage, white, green, brown Dutch, and Tennisball Lettuce, early and late Cucumber, early and late Turnip, early yellow and Orange Carrot, swelling Parsnip, Summer Savory, sweet Marjoram, Thyme, Baum, Lavender and Rosemary, Hemp Rape and Canary Seeds, LaLucern Grass Seed, and sundry other Seeds, too many to be enumerated, and all warranted of the last Year's Growth.

IMPORTED in Captains *Jarvis & Scott*, from LONDON, and to be Sold by

Elizabeth Greenleaf,

At her Shop at the End of Union-Street over against the Blue Ball.

EARLY Charlton, omorods, hotspur, masters hotspur, golden hotspur, Leadman's dwarf, rouncival and crooked Sugar PEAS; green marrowfats, large and dwarf ditto; early yellow, early Lisbon, and large Windsor Beans; blood-red, Portugal, white Spanish and silver-skin Onion Seeds; red, early golden, and orange Carrot ditto; early prickly Cucumber, long prickly ditto; early and large Colliflower;—colliflower Brocoley, early Yorkshire, early Dutch, large winter, sugar-loaf, battersea, green and yellow curl'd Savoy, and red Cabbage seeds; Cail; purple Brocoley; swelling Parsnip; early Dutch, French and common Turnip seed; short top, London short-top, white and Salmon Raddish ditto; cabbage, tennis-ball, green and white gosa Lettice ditto, scarlet Beet, curl'd common and large rooted Parsley, curl'd and common Pepper-Grass, Spinnage, sweet Marjoram, Thyme, Balm, summer and winter Savory, Sage, Batavia, Endive, Asparagus, Cellery, white Mustard, and Hemp Seed: All warranted to be the Last Year's Growth.

Imported in Captain *Scott*, and Sold by

Abigail Davidson,

In Seven-Star Lane, *BOSTON*,

A General Assortment of Garden Seeds, with Peas, Beans, &c. of different Sorts.—Also, a large Collection of an Hundred of the best Sorts of young grafted and innoculated English Fruit Trees, viz. Cherries, Pears, Peaches, Plumbs, Apricots, Nectarines, Apples, Quinces, Lime Trees, English Elm Trees, Grape Vines of all Sorts, red and white Dutch Current Bushes, English Goosbury ditto, Asparagus Plants of the large early Sort, Box for Edgings of Walks.—Also, all Sorts of Plants in their Season, as Cabbage and Colliflower, Savoy, Salary, Endive, Marjoram, Thyme, Savory, Baum, Rue, Wormwood, Sives, Sage, Mint, Sorrel.—Also, Garlicks, Shallots and Horse-Radish, all at the lowest Prices.

N. B. The said *Abigail Davidson* determines to carry on the Gardening Business. And as her Husband is deceas'd, she would be oblig'd to any Gentlemen, &c. who were his Customers, for their future Custom.

THESE are to Notify the Delinquent Proprietors of a Township of Land laying on *Androscogin* River, in the County of *Cumberland*, granted to *Samuel Gerrish*, Esq; and others, in Lieu of *Bakertown*, lost by its falling in the Province of *New-Hampshire*, that they pay the Taxes levied on their Rights in said Township, for defraying the Charge of laying out the first Division of Lots and clearing a Road, &c. One assessed in the Month of *March* 1768, amounting to the Sum of *One Pound four Shillings* on each Right or 95th Part of said Township; also another Tax levied on their Rights in the Month of *January* 1769, for paying the Proprietors Debts, to the amount of *Nine Shillings and Six Pence*, both lawful Money, that they pay the Sums aforementioned to *Abel Sawyer*, Junr. or to *Samuel Little* of *Newbury*, Collectors, or to *Edmund Bayley*, Proprietor's Treasurer, on or before the sixth Day of *March* next, or their Rights or so much of them as shall be sufficient to pay the above said Taxes & all necessary & intervening Charges, will be sold at a Public Vendue, at the House of Mr. *Abel Sawyer*, Innholder in *Newbury*, on Tuesday the 30th Day of *May* next: The Sale to begin at Ten of the Clock in the Forenoon, and to be continued by Adjournments, if need be, 'till the whole be compleated, unless prevented by paying before that Time.

Dated at *Newbury*, *January* 28th, 1769.

Edmund Bayley, *Abner Bayley*, *Robert Sergent*. } Committee.

Imported in Capt. *Scott*, from LONDON, and to be Sold by

Lydia Dyar,

Near the North-Battery,

A Variety of sundry Garden Seeds, Early Charlton Peas, Early Dwarf, Early Ormorods, Hottspur, Golden Hottspur, Large Marrowfatts, Blue Marrows, Spanish Mirators, and Dwarf Marrowfatt Peas, Early Bush Beans, Windsor and Early Hottspur Beans, Kidney and Early Yellow Beans, Early Yorkshire Cabbage, Early Dutch, Green Curl'd Savoy, Yellow and Red Cabbage, Fine Red and White Clover, Herds Grass, and all Sorts of Sallad Seeds.——Warranted to be New and Good.

TO BE SOLD,

And entered upon immediately,

A Large and good Farm lying in *Uxbridge*, in the County of *Worcester*, containing about 200 Acres in the whole, about 60 Acres thereof being choice interval Land for Mowing or Tillage, with a large Farm House and a large Barn thereon. For further Particulars enquire of *Samuel Baldwin*, living on said Farm, or of *Isaac Jones*, at *Weston*.

N. B. There is a Grist-Mill and Saw-Mill on the Great River adjoining said Farm, both new, which will be Sold if it suits the Purchaser.

WANTED,

One Thousand Bunches of Flags,

for which the Cash will be given: Enquire of Edes and Gill. — (F. 17, 6w.)

PROPOSALS

For Printing by SUBSCRIPTION,

THE

WORKS

OF THE CELEBRATED

JOHN WILKES, Esq;

Some of which were formerly published under the Title of

THE

NORTH-BRITON,

In Three Volumes,

THEY contain all that he has yet published of his Constitutional History of England, from the Revolution to the Time of his Departure for France in 1764; the most important Events of Government, with their secret Springs and Causes, during the Administration of

LORD HOLLAND, WILLIAM PITT, Esq; LORD BUTE, | LORD HALIFAX, LORD EGREMOND, LORD SANDWICH,

And,

GEORGE GRENVILLE, Esq;

Anecdotes and Characters of many great Personages, at this Time struggling for Power and Office; the Lampoons which occasioned his Duels with Earl Talbot, and Secretary Martin; his Controversies with Dr. Smollet, Author of the Briton; Mr. Murphy, Writer of the Auditor; and Mr. Scott, under the Name of Anti-Sejanus; The Detection of Mr. Pownal; Specimens of Mr. Beckford's Parliamentary Eloquence, &c. &c. &c.

Forming a lively and an instructive History of MEN, PRINCIPLES and the TIMES; written with such Freedom and Elegance, as is not to be parallel'd in the Productions of any Age or Language.

N. B. The Pieces, of which the third Volume chiefly consists, were privately printed by the Author for the Use of a few trusty Friends. Such is the Scarceness of these Writings, that Gentlemen lately arrived have given two Guineas in London for only a Part of what are contained in the above mentioned Edition. There are but a few Sets left unsubscribed for.

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ALL Persons indebted to the Estate of Mr. *William Taylor*, late of *Lynn*, deceased, are desired to make speedy Payment to Mrs. *Sarah Taylor*, sole Executrix to his last Will and Testament: And all who have any Demands on said Estate, are desired to bring in their Accounts in Order to an immediate Settlement.

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John Grant, Jun'r.

At his Shop near the Draw-Bridge,

New *Philadelphia* Flour, Loaf and Brown Sugar, Molasses, Cotton Wool, New Rice, Coffee, Chocolate, Pepper, Allspice, Indigo, Ground Ginger, Raisins, Currants, Florence and Jarr Oyl, Salt-Petre, Mustard, Velvet Corks, Spices of all Sorts, and an assortment of China and Glass Ware.

SIX Months being allowed by the Honourable Judge of Probate for the County of *Suffolk*, to the Creditors of the Estate of Mr. *Hezekiah Leavitt*, late of *Hingham*, Merchant, deceas'd, represented insolvent, to bring in their Claims and prove their Debts.——NOTICE is hereby given, by the Commissioners appointed to receive said Claims, that they shall attend that Service at the late Dwelling-House of the said Deceas'd in *Hingham*, on the Third Monday of this and the First Monday of the five following Months, from Two to Eight o'Clock in the Afternoon.

Benja. Lincoln, jun. *Benja. Cushing*, } Commiss'rs.

Hingham, *Feb.* 8th, 1769.

Boston, Printed by EDES & GILL.

// Page 372. 1 as Molasses Act vid. pa. 9. Tea Act pa. 735 Vol 1. & & By Mr. Pitt See pa. 408. Vol. 1. L.d Camden pa. 10.

MONDAY, *March* 6. 1769. [NUMB. 1745.]

The BOSTON Evening-Post.

Containing the freshest & most important Advices, Foreign and Domestick.

JOURNAL of the TIMES.

vide [*Continued.*] *Page 411*

1769. *Jan.* 12. IT is confidently reported that the A——y G——l on the other side of the water has given it as his opinion, that the officers of the custom-house cannot legally oblige and ought not to insist upon those vessels who coast it from one part of the province to another, being cleared out as usual on foreign voyages; but notwithstanding this, there is a greater strictness than ever with regard to such vessels, to the unspeakable worry, and also expence of the concerned; there is however this good grows out of the practice, that the more difficulty and charge there is in conveying and transporting British wares from one town to another, the greater encouragement and stimulus is given the inhabitants to *manufacture for themselves*, or become *more frugal* in the consumption of all foreign articles.

Jan. 13. The present scarcity of money is so great, owing to the destruction of trade, and the monopoly that a large number of revenue officers, place men, &c. have made of the same by the instrumentality of the late duties; that some gentlemen among us who have their monies in the British funds, have given orders to their merchants to withdraw or dispose of the same, expecting greater advantages may be made with those monies, on this side the water; perhaps other reasons operate; stocks had certainly fallen 6 per. cent. in October last—— and advices intimate, that they were like to be still further affected by the measures pursuing.

The Honourable House of Representatives of the province of New-York by a *manly, patriotick* conduct on a trying occasion have fully supported the character of an American assembly; in the course of their late session they completed a petition to his Majesty, another to the Lords, and a remonstrance to the Commons of Great-Britain, in order to obtain a redress of grievances; and then took into consideration the *Circular Letters* from the assemblies of Virginia and Massachusetts-Bay[Q] which they *unanimously* resolved to answer in the most respectful manner, and fully to concur with the sentiments of the said assemblies expressed in those letters; and having entered into a number of spirited resolves[2] in favor of Liberty and the Rights of their constituents; their Governor was then pleased to *honor* them by a dissolution of the assembly. The Speaker of the late House of Representatives for this province, has just received the following Letter from the Honourable *Philip Livingston*, Esq; late Speaker of the House of Representatives of New-York.

To the honorable Thomas Cushing, *Esq; Speaker of the late House of Representatives of the Province of the* Massachusetts-Bay.

SIR, 31*st December*, 1768.

BY order of the general assembly of this colony, I am to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 12th of February last, and am directed to assure you that they are much obliged to your house of representatives, for freely communicating their sentiments, on a subject so interesting to all the colonies; and are so far from considering it as a desire of dictating to the other assemblies, that they highly applaud them for their attention to American liberty, and hope the measures they have taken on this important occasion, will fully convince them, that the general assembly of the colony of New-York harmonizes with those of the other colonies in their representations for redress; they perfectly agree with your house in their opinion of the fatal consequences which must inevitably attend the operation of the several acts of parliament, imposing taxes and duties in the American colonies; and have therefore prepared petitions to his Majesty, and the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and a representation to the Commons of Great Britain, praying relief from the grievances they labour under. They entertain with your house the firmest confidence in his Majesty's known clemency and tender regard for all his subjects, and the candour and justice of the British parliament; and are not without hopes, that the united supplications of all the colonies will prevail on our most gracious Sovereign and the Parliament, to grant effectual redress, and put a stop, for the future, to measures so directly repugnant to the true interest of the mother-country and the colonies.

In the name, and by order of the General Assembly, I am, with the greatest Respect, your most obedient humble Servant, P. LIVINGSTON, Speaker.

P. S. Robert Charles Esq; Agent for this colony, at the court of Great-Britain, is instructed to co-operate with the Agents of the other colonies in their applications for redress.

At a C—— last thursday * exhibited another specimen of the inexpressible *littleness* of his mind, and the fullness of its enmity against the people: It seems some boys were the other evening playing at foot-ball near the province house, when either by accident or design, they threw down one of the centry boxes at the gate: This rude and mischievous behaviour of children, has been represented to the —— as a serious and important matter, upon which their advice or concurrence was required, in giving orders to the King's attorney to prosecute them for the same, which we are told has been done; and we doubt not an account of this little rude *boyish* trick, will be transmitted to administration with such *glosses* and *comments*, as may have a tendency to impress them with the heinousness of the offence; and as another proof of the necessity of regular troops, to keep the inhabitants in order. We cannot but here observe that notwithstanding the many insults offered, and injuries done the inhabitants by our *new comers*, and the danger we have been in from their practices with the negroes; that the G—— has been so far from taking any steps to secure or relieve us there from, that he has even suffered them to pass by him wholly unnoticed.

Jan. 14. We have lately been favoured with the King's most gracious Speech to both Houses of Parliament; wherein his Majesty is pleased to express his concern, that a spirit of faction which he was in hopes had subsided, had again arisen in his American colonies, and in one in particular to a considerable degree.——It is observeable that the countenances of our enemies appear very *jocund* upon this occasion, while his Majesty's *loyal* subjects are distressed, that he has conceiv'd such an unfavourable sentiment of the temper of his colonists; who far from the remotest disposition to *faction* or rebellion, are struggling, as they apprehend, for a constitution which *supports the crown*; and for the rights derived to them by their charter and confirmed by the declaration of his Majesty's glorious ancestors, Wm. and Mary, at that important Æra, *the Revolution*. We shall make no further observations, but only recite a paragraph which contains the sentiments of truth—"It is a maxim of the English law, and a "pinciple founded in reason, that "the King can "do no wrong" and we are ready to apprehend, that "in the present case the ministry have done none; "but that the concern which his Majesty has been "graciously pleased to express, in regard to the "colonies in general, and the supposed disposition of "one in particular, is wholly grounded upon the "misinformation, and false representations of those, "who, if they do not sufficiently revere truth, ought "to tremble at the thought of deceiving Majesty, "and of plunging the greatest and happiest empire "which the sun ever shone upon, into astonishment, "anxiety and confusion! Perhaps accounts have "been transmitted home similar to those said to "have been sent from hence to New-York, Nova-Scotia, &c. in Sept. last, viz. that a certain Castle "was taken possession of, a beacon erected, & thirty "thousand men in arms to oppose the landing of "the King's troops.——A very few weeks will "effect different impressions, in regard to the colonists, and produce very different measures, which "we venture to predict, will terminate in the prosperity of the whole empire."

Jan. 15. The friends to a constitutional union and harmony between Great-Britain & her colonies, cannot but hope, and seriously pray, that *wise* and *faithful* counsellors may stand about the King, men *fearing* God and *hating covetousness*; and that the things which belong to the national peace, may not *be hidden* from the eyes of those who are *entrusted* with the management of the national concern.

Jan. 16. An advertisement of C——e H—d, in this day's paper, would lead the public to conclude, that the inhabitants of this town and province were disposed to encourage the desertion of seamen from his Majesty's ships in this harbour; as he therein informs, "that between forty and fifty had deserted since the 4th of last month, many of which are harboured and concealed in the country, not 20 miles from Boston." From the general character of this officer, we cannot suppose that he has design'd unjustly to cast this reflection upon the inhabitants, in order to justify a severe impress for the manning of the ships under his command; but rather that he has been grossly imposed upon by those enemies to truth and the peace of the colonies and nation, which unfortunately for an honest man, is the company he must dispense with for the present: Justice to ourselves however, requires, that we contradict so reflecting an assertion.——We have no crimps in this town or near it, to whom the merchants apply for seamen; and sailors, especially at this season of the year, can be of no kind of service in the country, and their manners and behaviour are too disagreeable to our country people, to permit of their supporting or harbouring any of them: The seamen who escape from what is now too justly term'd in a time of peace, their wooden prisons, immediately make out of the province for safety; and to seek voyages, not being able to remain on shore for want of the wages left behind them: This was notoriously the case in the late war: We were not favoured with one station ship during the whole of it, but were obliged at our own expence to build and man a number of ships of war, for the protection of our trade and coasts; notwithstanding which, the King's ships came from every quarter, in order to get re-manned; those of their companies that could escape, went into the other governments, and our trade was so distressed by impresses, that I assert a truth, in declaring that seamen's wages in this place, were above fifty per cent, higher than in those parts which were not visited by any of the ships of war.

Jan. 17. The desertions from the troops quartered among us, still continue, and it is said increase, the treatment we have all along received from G.B. and the C——rs, lead us to apprehend, that it will be represented as owing to the management of the inhabitants: It is known that these troops in general, have been very uneasy, and it is thought, if any large corps was to be sent into the country after deserters, they would leave behind them in the same proportion smaller bodies have lately done; we will not pretend to say whether this disposition to desert, is owing to a distelish to the service, or a great liking the troops have taken to the country; They observe, that the winter is very moderate, the common people cheerful, hearty, and well clad, and such variety and delicacies in the markets in this town, as lead them to conclude that they are now got into Canaan, a land not indeed, abounding with silver and gold, but a land flowing with milk and honey.

Jan. 18. This day being appointed for the celebration of the Queen's birth, there was a general muster of the troops in the common; the thin appearance made by the several regiments, fully evinc'd that their being quartered in this town, was a measure as impolitick as it was illegal.—A gentleman in P——t, when speaking of their arrival in Boston, added, "I am very glad that the trial of N—— th A—r—ca and G—t B——n has been made; for those disturbers of the public peace, and subverters of government, are now acquainted both *with us and themselves*."—We are so, and wish we could justly return the compliment: It may not be improper to tell that little S——n, that this province alone, raised four times the number of troops now in town, in less weeks than it has taken months to collect this body of regulars, from all parts of the continent; and that with our troops we took Louisbourg, and thereby purchased a peace for Europe, for a less sum, than the Boston expedition, will cost the nation; and that if the court of Versailles had foolishly taken it in their heads to have sent twice the number of troops to have taken Boston, as the court of London has sent, as it is said, to support the laws which protect us, the conduct of the Bostonians would have convinced the world, that Americans took a pride to vie with Britons in spirit and resolution upon a justifiable occasion.

[*To be continued.*] *Page 431*

—SUGAR—

A few Barrels dry, fair and clean, brought hither from the Sugar-House, remain to be Sold at £. 20 Old Tenor per Hundred by the Barrel, or at Three Shillings and Nine Pence per Pound by the Quarter of a Hundred.—No less Quantity now to be Sold by *James Murray.*

Queen-street, 27. *Feb.* 1769.

A few Barrels of Pitch and Tar also to be Sold.

* Attorney General † Council * the Governor ‡ Comodore Hood ||| Gov.r Barnard = Commissioners Δ Parliament † America ¶ Great Britain (1) 468 (2) 150. (3) 353. (4) 43. (5) 365

We are requeſted to re publiſh here, the following,

From the St. JAMES's CHRONICLE.

I Deſign in this letter to lay before the town ſome thoughts upon libelling; a ſort of writing that hurts particular perſons without doing good to the publick; and a ſort of writing much complained of amongſt us at this time, with great ground, but not more than is pretended.

A Libel is not the leſs a libel for being true. This may ſeem a contradiction; but it is neither one in law, nor in common-ſenſe. There are ſome truths not fit to be told; where, for example, the diſcovery of a ſmall fault may do great miſchief; or where the diſcovery of a great fault can do no good, there ought to be no diſcovery at all; and to make faults where there are none, is ſtill worſe.

But this doctrine only holds true as to private and perſonal failings; and it is quite otherwiſe when the crimes of men come to affect the publick. Nothing ought to be ſo dear to us as our country, and nothing ought to come in competition with its intereſts. Every crime againſt the publick is a great crime, though there be ſome greater than others. Ignorance and folly may be pleaded in alleviation of private offences; but when they come to be publick offences, they loſe all benefit of ſuch a plea; we are then no longer to conſider only to what cauſes they are owing, but what evils they may produce; and here we ſhall readily find, that folly has overturned ſtates, and private ignorance been the parent of publick confuſion.

The expoſing therefore of publick wickedneſs, as it is a duty which every man owes to truth and his country, can never be a libel in the natute of things; and they who call it ſo, pay themſelves no compliment. He who is affronted at the reading of the Ten Commandments, would make the Decalogue a Libel if he durſt; but he tempts us at the ſame time to form a judgment of his life and morals not at all to his advantage. Whoever calls publick and neceſſary truths libels, does but apprize us of his own character, and arm us with caution againſt his deſigns.

Machiavel ſays, "Calumny is pernicious, but accuſation beneficial to a ſtate." And he ſhews inſtances where ſtates have ſuffered, or periſhed, for not having, or for neglecting, the power to accuſe Great Men who were criminals, or tho't to be ſo; and hence grew the temptation and cuſtom of ſlandering and reviling, which was the only remedy that the people had left them. So that the evil of calumny was owing to the want of juſtice, and the people were more blameleſs than thoſe whom they reviled, who, having forced them upon a licentiouſneſs of ſpeech, did very unkindly chide & puniſh them for uſing it. Slander is certainly a very baſe and mean thing; but ſurely it cannot be more pernicious to calumniate even good men, than not to be able to accuſe ill ones.

In particular. viz 2 Ast Molaſs. Act. pa. 9 Tea Act. pa. 735 Vol. 1 Bills Act pa. 274. &c

I have long thought, that the world are very much miſtaken in their idea and diſtinction of libels. It has been hitherto generally underſtood, that there were no other libels but thoſe againſt magiſtrates, and thoſe againſt private men. Now, to me, there ſeems to be a third ſort of libels, full as deſtructive as any of the former can poſſibly be; I mean libels againſt the people. It was otherwiſe at Athens and Rome, where, though particular men, and even great men, were often treated with much freedom and ſeverity when they deſerved it; yet the people, the body of the people, were ſpoken of with the utmoſt regard & reverence. The ſacred privileges of the people! The inviolable majeſty of the people! The awful authority of the people! and the unappealable judgment of the people! were phraſes common in theſe wiſe, great, and free cities. Other modes of ſpeech are ſince grown faſhionable, and popular madneſs is now almoſt proverbial. But this madneſs of theirs, whenever it happens, is derived from external cauſes. Oppreſſion, they ſay, will make a wiſe man mad; and deluſion has not leſs force. But where there are neither oppreſſors, nor impoſtors, the judgment of the people in the buſineſs of property, the preſervation of which is the principal buſineſs of government, does rarely err. Perhaps they are deſtitute of grimace, myſtery, refinements, diſſimulations, and reſerve, and the other accompliſhments of courtiers; but as theſe are only maſks to conceal the abſence of honeſty and ſenſe, the people, who poſſeſs as they do the ſubſtance, have reaſon to deſpiſe ſuch inſipid & contemptible ſhadows.

Machiavel, in the chapter where he proves that a multitude is wiſer and more conſiſtent than a Prince, complains, that the credit which the people ſhould be in declines daily: For, ſays he, "Every man has liberty to ſpeak what he pleaſes againſt them, but againſt a Prince no man can talk without a thouſand apprehenſions and dangers." I have indeed often wondered that the inveighing againſt the intereſt of the people, and calling their liberties in queſtion, as has been, and is commonly done among us, by old knaves and young fools, has never been made an expreſs crime.

I muſt own I know not what treaſon is, if ſapping and betraying the liberties of a people be not treaſon, in the eternal and original nature of things. Let it be remembered for whoſe ſake government is, or could be appointed; then let it be conſidered, who are more to be regarded, the governors, or the governed.

The truth is, if the people are ſuffered to keep their own, it is the moſt that they deſire. But even this is a happineſs which in few places falls to their lot. They are frequently robbed by thoſe whom they pay to protect them. I know it is a general charge againſt the people, that they are turbulent, reſtleſs, fickle, and unruly; than which there can be nothing more untrue; for they are only ſo where they are made ſo. As to their being fickle, it is ſo falſe, that, on the contrary, they have almoſt ever a ſtrong bent to receive cuſtoms, and as ſtrong a partiality to names and families that they have been uſed to. And as to their being turbulent, it is as falſe; ſince there is ſcarce an example in an hundred years, of any people's giving governors any uneaſineſs, till their governors had made them uneaſy; nay, for the moſt part, they bear many evils without returning one, and ſeldom throw off their burdens ſo long as they can ſtand under them.

The praiſe of well-doing is the higheſt reward that worthy and diſintereſted men aim at, and it is villainous and ungrateful to rob them of it; and thoſe that do it, are libellers and ſlanders. On the other hand, while cenſure and infamy attend evil-doers, it will be ſome reſtraint, if not upon them, yet upon others, from following their example: But if men be ever ſuffered to do what they pleaſe without hearing of it, or being accountable for it, Liberty and law will be loſt, tho' their names may remain. And whether acting wickedly with impunity, or ſpeaking falſely with impunity, be likely to do moſt hurt to human ſociety and the peace of the world, I leave all the world to judge: Common equity ſays, that they both ought to be puniſhed, though not both alike.

As long as there are ſuch things as printing and writing, there will be libels: It is an evil ariſing out of a much greater good. And as to thoſe who are for locking up the preſs, becauſe it produces monſters, they ought to conſider, that ſo do the ſun and the nile; and that it is ſomething better for the world to bear ſome particular inconveniences ariſing from general bleſſings, than to be wholely deprived of fire and water.

CATO.

ST. JAMES'S, Dec. 3.

Political Manœuvres.

IN conſequence of repeated ſollicitations on the part of the Earl of Chatham, a moſt cordial, firm, perpetual union has taken place with his noble brother in-law Earl Temple. It is not doubted that this friendſhip will produce the moſt ſolid advantages to the public, whoſe intereſts have, ſince thoſe noble Lords were jointly in office, been occaſionally betrayed and neglected. Mr. Grenville has heartily acceded to this union; ſo that it may be preſumed there are now the faireſt hopes of ſeeing this country reſcued from the ſtorm that has for ſome years been gathering with a threatning aſpect. In like manner, previous to the late war, when by ignorance, folly and corruption, the public affairs were reduced to the moſt deplorable ſituation, this family, and this family alone, reſcued the kingdom from the fate that ſeem'd inevitably to await it; and from being the moſt abject and deſpicable, it became, in their hands, the moſt powerful and reſpectable nation upon the face of the globe.

Dec. 6. The reconciliation which has lately taken place between the Earl of Chatham, and his noble brother Earl Temple, is ſaid to be chiefly owing to the meditation of, and great pains taken by, a certain Kentiſh Commoner, not leſs remarkable for his good ſenſe, than his ſincere attachment to both theſe noble perſons.

Several important changes in the adminiſtration are again talked of as ſpeedily to take place, of which it is ſaid the following are the chief: The Earl of Chatham to be Secretary of State for the Southern Department. Earl Temple, Preſident of the Council. Marquis of Rockingham, Firſt Lord of the Treaſury. Right Hon. Mr. Dowdeſwell, Chancellor of the Exchequer. Right Hon. George Grenville, Eſq; Secretary of State. Edmund Bourke, Eſq; Secretary to the Marquis of Rockingham, as before. And it is ſaid the Earl of Shelburne will be appointed Ambaſſador to the Court of France.

A Receipt for reſtoring Peace to this Kingdom and her Colonies, humbly ſubmitted to the Quacks of State, by a Fellow of the Political College.

LORD B—— to remain at the Bareges all his life, for his health's ſake.

Let Lord C—— and Mr. G. G—— be made joint-ſecretaries of ſtate to the inhabitants of the Moon.

Let Wilkes be pardoned and take his ſeat.

Send the —— of —— to Newgate, and let Sir —— —— be made a Peer.

Send Meſſ. Cabing and Otis to Paoli, with recommendation from Mr. Boſſwell, ſufficient to entitle the one to be made a ſerjeant, and the other a corporal, among the Corſicans.

Then let Government repeal all the late acts relating to the Colonies, and throw all the blame of making them on the deceaſed Mr. Townſhend.

Account of the Middleſex Election

Dec. 10. On the day of election, one of the narrow avenues leading to Brentford Butts was occupied very early by a hired mob, with bludgeons, bearing favors in their hats, inſcribed, "Proctor and Liberty."—A much larger, but very compact body, armed as the former, and with the ſame diſtinctions, were planted near the Huſtings, on an eminence, and in a diſpoſition which was evidently the arrangement of an experienced Serjeant. The reſt of theſe banditti, were ſtationed in different quarters of the town, to ſtrike a general terror into the honeſt part of the Freeholders; there was beſides a corps de reſerve which was to ſally forth on a ſignal given.

When theſe diſpoſitions were ſecured a choſen party of butchers, in the ſame intereſt, traverſed the town, and inſulted the Huſtings with marrow-bones and cleavers.

When Sir William Beauchamp Proctor's numbers were nearly exhauſted, and the courſe of the poll declared deciſively for Mr. Serjeant Glynn (who had ſtill great multitudes unpolled) *The ſignal was given.* An inſtantaneous and furious, but regular attack, was made on the Huſtings. The Sheriffs, the Candidates, the Clerks, the Poll-books, all vaniſhed in a moment. The whole town was preſently a ſcene of blood. It was not enough to knock down an unhappy man; the blow was followed till he was utterly diſabled. Thoſe who have been expoſed to riots declare they never ſaw ſuch cruelty. All the doors and windows were barricadoed. There was no ſhelter. Nothing was ſafe. Nor can any thing equal the univerſal conſternation of the frightened people, but the abhorrence and execration with which every tongue repeats the name of ********?

It appears from every account of the proceeding on thurſday laſt at Brentford, that the people, who begun the riot there, were the friends of the Court Candidate; and in particular it is affirmed, that when the Iriſh chairmen, and the profeſſed bruiſers at their head, had proceeded ſo far in their cruel and villainous intention of murdering & wounding the people, that the gentlemen upon the huſtings were in danger of their lives; one gentleman went up to the Court Candidate, and expoſtulated with him upon the baſe conduct of *his mob. My mob!* ſaid the Courtier: Yes, Sir, ſaid the gentleman, *your mob!* and added Sir, I inſiſt upon your ſpeaking to thoſe fellows who are knocking down the people there. But the Courtier refuſed to ſay any thing to appeaſe their fury.

On thurſday evening Mr. Ellett and his nephew, Coach-harneſs-maker in Piccadilly were knocked down by a riotous mob at Hyde Park corner, and ſo ill uſed, that they were taken home in two chairs almoſt ſpeechleſs; and we hear that old Mr. Ellett is ſince dead of the hurt.

Yeſterday was wrote, in capitals, on moſt of the walls at Brentford, *No P——! No murderer!*

Thurſday night as a Linnen Draper at Hammerſmith was ſtanding at his door, with his children, to ſee the company return from Brentford, the mob of Iriſh chairmen came by and attacked him with their ſticks, beat out his brains, and he fell over the children, dead, in his own ſhop.

Various accounts from Brentford make the number killed at that place, at Turnham Green, and on the road thither, no leſs than *ſixteen.*——

How fatal to England this dreadful alarm is!
Shall ſeats in the ſenate be gain'd Vi & Armis!

Proſecutions are already commenced againſt ſome of the principal perſons concerned in hiring the mob at Brentford election.

Part of Mr. Serjeant Glynn's Addreſs to the Gentlemen, Clergy & Freeholders of Middleſex.

"For my conduct in the courſe of this election, I can appeal even to my adverſaries: And the truth of my declaration to you has been moſt convincingly proved by the infamous behaviour of my opponents, in their lawleſs interruptions of the poll, when a mob of hired ruffians were, at a ſignal, let looſe upon the peaceable, unarmed and inoffenſive Freeholders of the county of Middleſex, in order to deſtroy thoſe whom they could not corrupt, and to wreſt from them by violence that freedom of election which every undue and unconſtitutional interruption had failed to overthrow.

"The ſheriffs and every perſon preſent, were witneſſes, of a ſcene never before exhibited at an election:—A deſperate ſet of armed ruffians, with "Liberty and Proctor" in their hats, without the leaſt oppoſition, without the leaſt provocation or cauſe of quarrel, deſtroying thoſe did not lift up a hand in their defence. Sir William, to whom I called to go with me and face this mob, returned me no anſwer, and left me: I remained the laſt man upon the Huſtings. However, I live, gentlemen, to aſſert not ſo much my election as your rights; and I pledge myſelf to you, that your blood, ſo wantonly ſhed yeſterday, ſhall be vindicated, & the charge brought home both to the hired and the hirers: The more exalted their ſtations, and the more priviledged their perſons, the louder is the call for juſtice, and the more neceſſary its execution.

"Whether as your repreſentative or a private Gentleman, I pledge myſelf to you to go thro with this buſineſs, or periſh in the attempt."—¶

‖ Printed in 4 Vol. called Cato's Letters, Wrote by Mr Trenchard & moſt Excellent Vol! § Bute = Chatham ¶ George Grenville. ¶ Proctor ¶ vide the whole ſpeech pa. 420.

Some disturbances in one of our colonies (of a more serious nature than any other in America) has been the occasion lately of three Cabinet Councils.

We hear that the 20,000l. prize, drawn yesterday, is the property of a Milk woman, in Tottenham-Court-Road; which gave rise to another report that the Rev. Dr. Whitefield had got it; another was, that Mr. Wilkes had got it; and it was likewise reported, that an eminent Jew merchant in this city was the proprietor of it.

The Rouse, Morgan, suppos'd from Jamaica, is lost near the Land's End, a great number of mahogony planks, together with a rudder, ship's head, and several other things, have been driven on shore at Mountsbay, Penzance, &c.

Arrivals. From Boston. The Sally, Marshman; and Squirrell, Cole, at Dover; Good-Intent, Dullon, at Gravesend; and the Lucy, Noble, at Liverpool.

BOSTON, March 6. 1769.

At a general Council held at the Council Chamber on Wednesday last, his Excellency the Governor was pleased to nominate *William Baldwin*, Esq; to be a Justice of the Peace in the County of *Middlesex*.—To which Nomination his Majesty's Council did advise and consent.

The Hon. Board of Commissioners have appointed Robert Trail, Esq; of Portsmouth, N. Hampshire, Collector of the Customs for that Port, in the room of the Hon. James Nevin, Esq; deceased.

The new General Assembly of the Province of New-York, is prorogued to the 4th of April next.

The Pitt Packet from Falmouth, with the December Mail, arrived at New-York last Thursday sev'night; but the public Advices brought by her are not so late as we have already received by Way of Liverpool, &c.

Extract of a private Letter from a Gentleman in London, to his Friend in New-York, dated Dec. 7.

—"*I was in the House of Commons at the Opening of this Session.—The Ministry went largely into American Affairs.—In that Day's Debate they shew'd a firm Resolution to enforce, without entering into the Matter of Right, which appears to me a disputable Point. I think, if the King's Ministers insist upon the Obedience of America, and the Parliament* concur *in the Measures, that it will be the Interest of America to submit: Such a Submission, I am persuaded, will gain them great Advantages and Indulgences in other respects.—Mr. Wilkes's Cause is to come on before the House on Wednesday next.*"

We cannot learn that the Parliament had done any thing in American Affairs, or that any Time was fixed for that Purpose.

Capt. Johnson, in a Ship of and from this Port, for London, put into Milford the Beginning of Dec.

Captain Osman arrived at Philadelphia from Lisbon, on the 13th January, spoke with the Ship Thames, Captain Watt, from Boston to Nevis, 9 Days out, in Lat. 30, 30.

We hear that the Ship Meyler, Captain Tyler, which sailed lately from this Place, for Jamaica, was cast-away on the Cacases: The People were saved: But the Vessel lost.

We hear Capt. Sylvester, in a Brig loaded with Molasses, belonging to this Town, was cast-away in the West Indies;—The Vessel and Cargo lost: —People saved.

We have Advice from Turk's Island, that on the 25th of January, Capt. Cartain, in a Sloop from Casco Bay, towed in there the Wreck of a Brig from Piscataqua, Edmund Coffin, late Master, who was foundered at Sea the 15th of December, as appear'd by a Writing in Chaulk in the Cabin; the People are supposed to have been taken up by some other Vessel, as she was strip'd of almost every Thing but the Lumber in the Hold.

We also learn from the same Place, that as Capt. Scott, Mr. Richard Dalton, and a Negro, were coming down in a small sail Boat from a Place called the Hawk's-Nest, they were stranded on a Reef, and Mr. Dalton unhappily perished in attempting to swim ashore, but Capt. Scott and the Negro were with Difficulty saved, the former much bruised.

Numbers of the Inhabitants of Philadelphia have come to an Agreement not to purchase any *Lamb* the ensuing Season, in order to increase the Number of Sheep, for the Benefit of the Woollen Manufacture.

We are told, that the Affairs of these Colonies were to be strictly canvassed in Parliament, and that every thing would be done for them which could reasonably be expected.

A Letter from London says, "American Affairs "engage the attention of the Public here, and truly "they are in a critical Situation. The late Reso- "lution of several of the Colonies not to import any "British Manufactures, &c.—make great Impressions "on the Minds of People here, and perplex the Mi- "nistry, so that they are at a loss how to act—— "for as the Stamp act was calculated to execute it- "self,——so the late one of Taxation, must drop, "by the Colonies not purchasing the Articles taxed. "A better Way could not have been fallen upon, in "the present Juncture, to serve the Liberties of "America.——I hope the different Provinces will "lay aside their little Party Affairs, firmly unite, "and stand to their Resolutions."

☞ RAGS *are much wanted at Milton Mills to supply the present Demand for Paper, and prevent the further Importation of that Article from abroad: And the Female Part of the Community, within whose Sphere the saving of Rags more particularly falls, are requested to give their Assistance in supporting the Interest of their Country, by the following easy Method. Have a small Bag hanging in some Corner or Closet, in which throw all Pieces or Scraps of Linen, tho' they should not be above an Inch long, instead of throwing them into the Fire, as is too often the case, and at the end of every two or three Months send them for sale, and thereby they will do a Deed of Charity without in the least impoverishing themselves, and moreover be the means of saving to the Country large Sums of Money which are annually torn from us.*

TO BE SOLD BY

Winslow Taylor,

At his Store in Kingstreet,

Good Brown *Sugars*, Cocoa, Pimento, Chocolate, Rice, Bohea Tea, Pepper, Cinnamon, Mace, Cloves, Nutmegs, Provence & Florence Oil, Jar Oil, Raisins, Olives, Capers, Durham's best Flour of Mustard, Roll Brimstone, Allum, Copperas, New-England Rum, Cases with Bottles, White Stone Plates, Cups and Saucers, &c. &c. &c.

JUST IMPORTED,
And to be Sold Cheap, by

George Erving,

Russia Duck, low-priced Irish Linnens, Poland and common Starch, Pepper, Split Pease, Old Cheshire Cheese, &c. &c.—Also, Cotton Wool, and a Quantity of choice Merchantable Fish. *Boston, March 1st.* 1769.

TO BE SOLD, BY

Hammatt & Brown

At their Shop lately improved by Messi'rs Baker *and* Bridgham, *near the Sign of the* Cornfield, *in Union-street*, Boston,

Bohea & Green Tea, Chocolate, Loaf and brown Sugar, Raisins, Currants, a fresh assortment of Spices, Pepper, Ginger, Allspice, English Cheese, Indigo, Starch, Flour, Saltpetre, Snuff, Mustard, Florence Oil, Cotton Wool, Wool Cards, Velvet Corks, and many other Articles.

Also, a neat Assortment of China, flower'd and plain Glass and Stone Ware, compleat Sets of enamell'd and blue & white China, Sets of gilt and japann'd, cream colour'd & black Tea Ware, Mahogany Tea Chests and Bottle Stands, Lynn Shoes, &c. &c. Very cheap for Cash.

On Wednesday Next, 8th of *March*,
At Ten o'Clock in the Morning,
Will be sold by PUBLIC VENDUE,
At the Auction Room, in Queen-street,

A Variety of House-Furniture,

—among which are—

An Easy Chair almost new, Mohogony Tables, Desk, Feather Beds, Bedsteds & Bedding, Chairs, Looking Glasses, Pictures, Kitchen Furniture, Plate, &c.

J. Russell, *Auctioneer.*

☞ No Furniture will be received in for the above Sale after To-Morrow, the 7th of *March*.

On *Friday* next, 10*th* of *March*,
At Ten o'Clock in the Morning,
Will be sold by PUBLIC VENDUE,
at the Auction Room in Queen-street,

A Variety of English Goods, among which are, Broad-Cloths, fine yard-wide Irish Linen, Sheeting, Dowlass, Mens Worsted & Cotton Hose, striped Caps, yellow & white Metal Coat & Breast Buttons, &c. &c. J. Russell, *Auctioneer.*

Friday next, 10th March, 10 o'Clock.

On *Thursday* the 16th of *March*,
At TEN o'Clock in the Morning,
Will be Sold by PUBLIC VENDUE,
At the Auction-Room in Queen-street,

The LIBRARY of the late

Joseph Dudley, Esq; deceas'd, consisting of Law, History and Divinity.—At the same Time & Place will also be Sold a valuable Farm in *Chelsea*, belonging to said deceas'd's Estate, containing 100 Acres of choice Upland, known by the Name of *Dudley's* Farm, with a large Dwelling-House thereon, also 36 Acres of fine Salt Marsh near said Farm, both within one Mile of the Meeting-House.—The Conditions of Sale may be seen any Time before, and at the Time of Sale, in the Hands of

J. Russell, *Auctioneer.*

☞ The Sale will begin exactly at TEN o'Clock with the Books, and the Farm will be put up precisely at ONE o'Clock, on *Thursday* 16th *March*.

——TO-DAY & TO-MORROW,——
[*AT ALL EVENTS,*]
Will be Sold by AUCTION,
At the *VENDUE-OFFICE*, NORTH-END,

20 Dozen of Mens, Womens and Boys Stockings;—*Gentlemen and Ladies* Superfine Three Threaded *Cotton*, and *Thread Hose*.—— 10 or 15 pieces of very good Checks & Irish Linnens, —Fine Duffils—Fine Kerlies—Blankets, &c.—— Fine Broad-Cloths;—30 or 40 TABLE-CHOTHS; —Diapers;—40 or 50 Gross of Garters, &c.—— 40lb. of Wax Threads—warranted Silver WATCHES, —And a very great Variety of *other Articles*.—— [Monday,] *This Evening*, and TO-MORROW.

North-End. JOHN GERRISH.

John Hunt

Has to Sell at his Shop next Door Northward of the *Heart* and *Crown*, in Cornhill, *Boston*,

Choice Beef, Pork, and Butter.

Also a good Assortment of Ironmongery, Brazery, Cutlery and Pewter Wares, very cheap.

TO BE SOLD BY

Richard Smith

At his Store in King street,

Spermaceti Candles,

by the Quantity or single Box.
(Manufactur'd by *Dan. Jenckes & Co.* at *Providence*)
warranted pure and free from any Adulteration.

Indian Corn and Flour,

To be Sold Cheap for Cash.
Enquire of *Bossonger & William Fessler*, on *Nathan Spear's* Wharf.

All Persons indebted to the Estate of Capt. *Elijah Doubleday*, late of *Boston*, deceas'd, and all to whom said Estate is indebted are desired to settle them same with *Mary Doubleday*, Executrix to said Estate, as soon as possible.

This is to Notify the Proprietors of a Township granted to *Benjamin Mulliken*, Esq; and others, in 1765, in lieu of a former Township called *Rowley-Canada*, who are in arrears of the Taxes levied on their Rights (viz.) a Tax of 4*l.* 0*s.* 8*d.* voted *October* 22. 1751. also a Tax of £. 4—voted *June* 11. 1754. and a Tax of 6*s.* voted *Nov.* 16. 1758, by the Proprietors of said former Township, for defraying the Charges thereof, being 8*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* on each Right; also their Proportion of £. 190—voted *January* 21. 1767, and 82*l.* 9*s.* 4*d.* voted *Dec.* 8. 1767, by the Proprietors of said new Township, for defraying the Charges thereof, being 4*l.* 15*s.* 7*d.* on each Right, with Interest from *June* 1768; of which Taxes the Delinquents of the following Rights are in arrears (viz)——The Original Right of

Nathanael Jewett	No. 64	*Abraham Brown*	No. 21
John Page	22	*James Platts*, jun.	34
James Chandler	43	*John Platts*	62
Michael Hopkinson	18	*Stephen Peabody*	71
John Stuart	44	*Elisha Davis*	31
Aaron Dresser	28	*David Kimball*	12
John Penney	8	*Thomas Wood*	47
Ephraim Nellson	11	*Jeremiah Jewett*	81
Nathan Symonds	41	*Thomas Webster*	47
Samuel Goodridge	46	*Thomas Berry*, Esq;	6
John Brocklebank	77	*Joseph Hale*	39
John Jewett, jun.	56	*Jonathan Jewett*	75
Daniel Potter	37	*William Martin*	63
Thomas Plumer	24	*Richard Pearl*	73
Benjamin Bellows	66	*Joseph Hidden*	19
Ephraim Weatherbe	29	*Thomas Carlton*	3

—That as much of said Delinquents Rights as is sufficient to defray said Taxes will be exposed to Sale by the Subscribers, pursuant to a late Act or Law of the General Court, at the House of Capt. *Asa Perly*, in *Boxford*, on the fifth Day of *June* next. The Sale to begin at One o'Clock, Afternoon, and to be continued if necessary. *John Farnum*, *Moody Bridges*, *Benj. Stevens* 3d. } Committee.

Andover, Feb. 27. 1769.

N. B. There are but few of said Delinquents in Arrears of said former Taxes.

TO BE LET upon good Real Security, in this Town only,

The Sum of Five Hundred Pounds

Old Tenor. Enquire of the Printers.

Custom-House, Boston, *March* 4. 1769.

Entred-In.

Payne, Swan & Sandford from Virginia; Hillman & Tower from No. Carolina; M'Cowen from St. Ubes; Harding from St. Eustatia; Gardner from Hispaniola; Stanton from Cadiz.

Outward-Bound.

Lucas to Maryland; Parker to Philadelphia; Holland and Gunn to West-Indies.

" Submit! No No No! "

To Find them look in the Index Under Merchants. & vid. pa. 53. Vol. 1

& Vid. Glass Act pa. 735. Vol. 1.

LETTERS *in Answer to the* FARMER's.

Remainder of LETTER IV.

vide Page 414 [*Begun in our laſt.*]

AS I have finiſhed my Remarks upon the acts cited by the *Farmer* in his ſecond Letter, it may not be amiſs to throw an eye upon one wrote by the Aſſembly of Maſſachuſetts to the Earl of Hillſborough. In this letter they tell his Lordſhip that "a requiſition of this nature" (that is to reſcind a reſolution of the Houſe) "to a Britiſh Houſe of Commons has been very unuſual: Perhaps there has been no ſuch precedent ſince the Revolution." Is not this putting themſelves upon the ſame footing with "a Britiſh Houſe of Commons"? Do they not diſclaim the authority of the King to make any requiſition upon that aſſembly, that he could not make upon the "Houſe of Commons"? This would make the juriſdiction of that aſſembly *concurrent* with the Britiſh Parliament *in every reſpect*. How different is this language from what they held in their circular letter? In that we had the moſt fulſome effuſion of loyalty to their Prince, and veneration for the Britiſh Parliament, to which they acknowledged a *ſubordination*. There is nothing more common than for people who deſign miſchief, to gild over that deſign with profeſſions of exact obedience. This kind of incenſe was offered to a royal martyr. A regard for his perſon and government was pretended, at the ſame inſtant when they were preparing the tragical ſcene. What ſignifies profeſſing a regard to our Prince, and at the ſame time deny his government? Subordination ever implies ſuperiority in the *one*, and inferiority in the other. Now if any man can reconcile ſubordination with this extravagant claim of the aſſembly, he has a reconciling faculty beyond any that ever fell within the ſmall circle of my acquaintance. It would be difficult for the *Farmer*, or any of his brother ſcribblers, to prove us ſubjects of the Britiſh King, after the Parliament is pruned of its right of taxing us.

'Tis true, the aſſembly of Maſſachuſets did, in their circular letter, acknowledge, that "his Majeſty's high court of Parliament" was "the ſupreme *legiſlative* power over the whole empire." But whoever ſcans this ſentence with a critical attention can clearly ſee that this parliamentary power was never meant to extend to any ſpecies of taxation. The words *legiſlative power* (according to the political doctrine now in vogue) acknowledge only a power of legiſlation in general. This diſtinction they catch'd from the mouth of a great perſonage, who declared that there was an eſſential difference between "legiſlation and taxation." The parliament, by this poſition, is left only with a power of making ſuch laws as regulate trade, or laws of that nature. This provincial exemptory claim, you ſee, ſplits the juriſdiction of parliament, a prodigy that our law knows nothing of. It is common for one court to exerciſe a juriſdiction concurrent with another; but an inſtance of an inferior *examen* to acknowledge the *privatory* quality of a ſuperior one, in one *reſpect*, and deny it in *another*, I have not yet met with in the laws of any nation. Such courts could be neither ſuperior nor inferior: The ideas of ſuch would be altogether loſt. Should a court in France, whoſe deciſions are ſubject to the review of the parliament of *Paris* or *Burgundy*, aſpire to the eminence of either of theſe courts of *dernier reſort*, in ſome particular inſtances; what treatment would ſuch an attempt meet with there? The doctrine of juriſdiction is drawn from principles of the civil law: And when any juriſdictory queſtion ariſes, the common practice has been to have recourſe to the laws of other nations; for a point of juriſdiction may be debated between two kingdoms: Witneſs Mary Queen of Scots. How could the municipal laws of either nation decide ſuch a queſtion?

But ſhould, my dear Sir, the Britiſh Parliament acquieſce in this limitation of their authority, what principle in law would be left unwounded, to limit and bound our claims?—The next ſhaft would be aimed at legiſlation itſelf. Great hardſhips would be complained of in the exerciſe of this legiſlative power. The ditty would then run, "our trade is upon the eve of ruin; 'tis hard it ſhould be confined to a few ports, and ſuch only as will ſerve to anſwer the ſelfiſh views of Great-Britain: For, by theſe commercial regulations, we are deprived of great gains which might be derived from a free commerce: And altho' it is not nominally a *tax*, yet it is *one* in effect; for money is taken out of our pockets, or kept from coming there, altho' we are not repreſented."

This new imaginary grievance would afford ample room for a new ſtring of petitions and remonſtrances. The ſeeds of diſcontent would be again ſowed very profuſely in the minds of the too credulous people; and the late ſcene and the preſent one would be acted over again. A Parliamentary conceſſion would be only a prologue to new demands; and it is difficult to prophecy where the phrenzy would end. I cannot help taking notice of a very ſolemn poſition of the aſſembly of Maſſachuſetts, in their letter to the Earl of Hillſborough, on the back of a former quotation, in which they maintain, that "in all free ſtates the conſtitution is fixed; and as the ſupreme legiſlature derives its power and authority from the conſtitution, it cannot over-leap the bounds of it, without deſtroying its own foundation." The conſtitution is here made the "bounds" that circumſcribe the power of parliament; and its right to alter and amend the conſtitution is diſclaimed.

I am very ſenſible that the King cannot, by his prerogative, alter the conſtitution. As ſuch a ſtep would affect every individual deeply, it is but reaſonable that it ſhould be the united work of the whole kingdom. Accordingly the Engliſh laws would never acknowledge that power in the King, but in concurrence with the two other branches. I confeſs, I never knew it to fall either from lip or pen, before I threw an eye upon that letter, that the united power of the King and the whole nation, could do nothing for public utility. How came the feudal ſyſtem of government to be ſo ſhattered in the reign of Henry VIII? Had the Parliament no hand in it? Or was it all chance-work?—I am led to believe this letter was wrote by ſome young law-ſtudent, and paſſed the houſe at the heel of an evening. I wonder it had not been aſſerted that the King derives his authority from a conſtable.

But as this doctrine is the ſenſe of the repreſentation of a whole province, you will the more readily excuſe me for being particular. Lord Coke entertained more exalted notions of the power of the Britiſh legiſlature. I will uſe his Lordſhip's own words, "The juriſdiction of Parliament is ſo tranſcendant that it maketh, enlargeth, abrogateth, repealeth, and reviveth all laws and ſtatutes, concerning matters eccleſiaſtical, civil, criminal, martial, maritime, &c." Is not our conſtitution founded in law, either *common* or *ſtatute*?—How, then, can the Parliament "derive its power and authority from the conſtitution," when it "repealeth and reviveth all LAWS and STATUTES," in which the conſtitution is founded, and to which it owes its exiſtence? We find but very imperfect and blind traces of the Britiſh conſtitution any further back than the period which gives us notice of the firſt parliament, which is generally limited at the *conqueſt*: But Lord *Coke* cites a record proving that one was held much earlier, even in King *Alfred*'s time. From that diſtant period down to the Revolution, we find the Parliament altering and fixing the conſtitution at pleaſure; and it is owing to this happy exerciſe of their power in fixing it, that we derive the *peculiar* bleſſings of the preſent one. Was not the conſtitution, which had become a mere wreck, eſtabliſhed on the firmeſt baſis by the bill of rights?—A diſclaim of the authority of Parliament to alter the conſtitution, would be an expreſs recognition of the King's power to govern us upon anti-revolution principles. It is pity the oppoſition is conducted with ſo little ſkill, as to proclaim the actors in it PROSCRIBERS OF THEIR OWN LIBERTIES.

But what am I doing?—Midnight is ſtealing upon me; and that I may eſcape the *morning-admonition*, let me waſte no more ink at preſent than juſt to wiſh that the unhappy differences between Great-Britain and her colonies may ſoon be loſt in a general eſteem and affection for each other,—even that ſuperlative affection, with which I am, dear Sir,

Your friend and humble ſervant, &c.

PROVIDENCE, Feb. 18.

From South-Kingſtown we learn, that in the ſevere weather laſt week, a man, on his way home, was unfortunately froze to death.

A correſpondent ſends us the following article of Intelligence: "We hear from Killingley, that an Innkeeper of that place is informed againſt for a breach of the ſabbath, by a tithingman there: The offence is ſaid to be, that the Innkeeper ſcaled and dreſſed for dinner two freſh Baſs (Fiſh) on the firſt Sabbath-day in this month, having purchaſed the ſame *frozen* the Saturday evening before! We are not as yet adviſed of the event of this Information, but it *ſeems* to be the prevailing opinion, that the Innkeeper muſt be finally acquitted."

Laſt Week paſſed through here, in his way to Barnſtable, the place of his reſidence, Richard Dunham, who in the year 1763 was wounded and taken Priſoner near Detroit, by a party of French and Indians: He belonged to the New England Forces, and was in a detachment under Capt. Dalzell when taken. The unparalelled ſufferings of this unfortunate perſon, were they minutely recounted, muſt excite emotions of pity and compaſſion in the moſt obdurate breaſt: During the engagement his Jaw-Bone was ſhivered by a ball, which paſſing through his mouth, tore away part of his tongue, and deſtroyed ſome of his teeth. The ball being poiſoned, his wound was never thoroughly cured, and has become loathſome to himſelf. He, with five other priſoners, were ſold from one Indian nation to another, till they arrived at the Spaniſh Main, where they endured a long and cruel captivity, frequently ſeeing their fellow priſoners burnt at a ſtake, or inhumanly butchered by the Savages. Being ſent out to hunt with five others, attended by three Indians, in croſſing a Lake in a canoe, they threw the ſavages over, and after traveling 13 days got to North-Carolina.

ALL Perſons who have any Demands on the Eſtate of *Jeremy Condy*, late of *Boſton*, deceas'd, are again deſired to bring in their Accounts; and all who are indebted are deſired to make immediate Payment to

Sarah Condy, Adminiſtratrix.

To be ſold at the Store lately improved by the deceaſed, in Union-Street, near the Cornfield,

A large and general Aſſortment of the moſt approved Books in Law, Phyſick, Divinity, Natural Philoſophy, Mathematicks and Hiſtory,—School Books—Books of Entertainment—Account Books, Tanſur's Melody——William's ditto.

Stationary of all Kinds.

Mathematical, Philoſophical & Optical Inſtruments.

(*As*) Large Microſcopes	Theodolites with Stands fitted in the beſt manner
Pocket ditto in Shagreen	Dividers Sectors
Small ditto (Caſes	Sets of Inſtruments with Braſs Joints
Teleſcopes	Candle Screens
Ditto reflecting	Tortoiſeſhel Burnt Glaſſes
Proſpect Glaſſes mahoga-	A Braſs Speaking Trumpet
Ditto painted (ny	Viſual Glaſſes, or Spectacles of a new conſtruction, in Temple Frames
Scioptic Balls	Noſe ditto
Pocket Globes	Proſpect Pieces
Diagonal Glaſſes with or without Prints	Large Prints
Thermometers	Pictures
Sliding Gunters of a new Invention, with braſs Sliders, with Books of Directions for its Uſe	Books for Drawing, &c.

London Magazines for 1767, and to July 1768, at 6*d*.
Gentleman's ditto, 6*d*. Univerſal Muſeum, 6*d*.
Monthly Review, 1*ſ*. Critical ditto, 1*ſ*.
Hiſtory of Maſſachuſets Bay, by the Lieut. Governor.
Diſſenting Gentleman's Anſwer to Mr. White's Three Letters. County & Town Officer, &c.

LIKEWISE,

An Aſſortment of GLASS and CHINA.

Alſo, A Quantity of Engliſh Goods.

The above to be Sold at the loweſt Rates for Caſh.

NOTICE is hereby given to all Perſons that have any Demands upon the Eſtate of Mr. *James Stimſon*, late of *Weſton*, deceaſed, Inteſtate, to bring their Accounts to the Subſcriber, in order for Settlement, as ſoon as conveniently may be; and all Perſons indebted to ſaid Eſtate are hereby notified to make ſpeedy Payment to the Adminiſtrator upon ſaid Eſtate.

Weſton, Feb. 25. 1769. *Lemuel Jones*, } Adminiſtrator.

TO BE SOLD,

And entered upon immediately,

A large and good Farm lying in *Uxbridge*, in the County of *Worceſter*, containing about 200 Acres in the whole, about 60 Acres thereof being choice interval Land for Mowing or Tillage, with a large Farm Houſe and a large Barn thereon. For further Particulars enquire of *Samuel Baldwin*, living on ſaid Farm, or of *Iſaac Jones*, at *Weſton*.

N. B. There is a Griſt-Mill and Saw-Mill on the Great River adjoining ſaid Farm, both new, which will be Sold if it ſuits the Purchaſer.

All Perſons indebted to the Eſtate of *Alexander Roſs*, late of *Falmouth*, Eſq; deceaſed, are requeſted to make immediate Payment to *Elizabeth Roſs*, ſole Executrix of his laſt Will and Teſtament: And thoſe who have Demands on ſaid Eſtate are likewiſe deſired to bring in their Accounts for Adjuſtment as ſoon as poſſible.

Theſe are to Notify the Delinquent Proprietors of a Townſhip of Land laying on *Androſcogin* River, in the County of *Cumberland*, granted to *Samuel Getriſh*, Eſq; and others, in lieu of *Bakertown*, loſt by its falling in the Province of *New-Hampſhire*, that they pay the Taxes levied on their Rights in ſaid Townſhip, for defraying the Charge of laying out the firſt Diviſion of Lots and clearing a Road, &c. One aſſeſſed in the Month of *March* 1768, amounting to the Sum of *One Pound four Shillings*, on each Right or 95th Part of ſaid Townſhip; alſo another Tax levied on their Rights in the Month of *January* 1769, for paying the Proprietors Debts, to the amount of *Nine Shillings and Six Pence*, both lawful Money, that they pay the Sums aforementioned to *Abel Sawyer*, jun'r. or to *Samuel Little* of *Newbury*, Collectors, or to *Edmund Bayley*, Proprietor's Treaſurer, on or before the ſixth Day of *March* next, or their Rights or ſo much of them as ſhall be ſufficient to pay the above ſaid Taxes and all neceſſary and intervening Charges, will be ſold at a Publick Vendue, at the Houſe of Mr. *Abel Sawyer*, Innholder in *Newbury*, on Tueſday the 30th Day of *May* next: The Sale to begin at Ten of the Clock in the Forenoon, and to be continued by adjournments, if need be, 'till the whole be compleated, unleſs prevented by paying before that Time.

Dated at *Newbury*, *January* 28*th*, 1769. *Edmund Bayley*, *Abner Bayley*, *Robert Sergent*. } Committee.

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|| Mr Pitt. See his Speech Vol 1. Page 403 & Continued Pa. 438
Page 165. & vid. page 784. Vol. 1. & vid. Farmers Letters pa. 781. Vol. 1. & vid. pa. 1053.